THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,587—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
9th Mar.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
4th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4339	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Casulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 643 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.‡

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by rail, Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 9 Ormes Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	7th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	... 2154	Friday	8th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	... 2154	Mon.	11th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEHR (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th March. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 13th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 12th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	.....	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	8594	.....	.....	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5413	25 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	14 "	9 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7600	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5413	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 23 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	22 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6972	30 "	.....	27 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	Rs. 578 653	Rs. 891 1,021	Rs. 439 493	Rs. 649 909
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hientain
Delhi	Penang	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thalping (Perak F. M. S.	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign" "Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost" "me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass," "and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.
THE ORIGINAL.

	NICKEL	SILVER	GOLD 14ct. Case	GOLD 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face ...	25	40	100	175
Hunting		45	135	225
Halfhunting		45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic druge. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.

Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Re. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Re. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

G. & W. HELLER'S
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES
AS SUPPLIED TO THE
IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA
in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
•26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

OCRRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	85,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarcand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

MR. C. COUTINHO, L. M. & S., B. Hy. Tutor in Physics, Grant Medical College, will deliver a series of two lectures in connection with the abovementioned Lectureship in the New Lecture Theatre of this College on MONDAY the 11th and the following MONDAY the 18th of March, 1912 at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT :—"Chemistry of the Blood in Health and Disease."

All members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PREMKOREBAI widow of DEVIDAS PRANJIWANDAS MEHTA deceased.

GORDHANDAS DEVIDAS of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased residing at Thakurdwar outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 28th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, The 29th day of February, 1912. Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 7th March 1912 at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1911.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board, NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Agents.

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th February to 7th March, 1912 both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th February 1912.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 7th March, 1912, at 4-40 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board, NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Agents, The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th February, 1912, to 7th March, 1912, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN.		UP.	
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	,, 17- 0	Jhansi	,, 15-48
Guntakal	,, 3-15	Itarsi	,, 23-15
Raichur	,, 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-29
Wadi	,, 9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi	,, 12-46		
Dhond	,, 17-47		
Manmad	Arr. 23-35	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
PUNJAB MAIL.		Dhond	,, 15-12
		Hotgi	,, 19-41
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Wadi	,, 23-17
Itarsi	,, 8-40	Raichur	,, 2-30
Jhansi	,, 16- 3	Guntakal	,, 6-13
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Arkonam	,, 16-20
		Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 19-15	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Manmad	,, 0-35	Mutra	,, 10-20
Bhusaval	,, 3-25	Agra Cantt.	,, 11-33
Khandwa	,, 5-37	Lucknow	,, 9-30
Itarsi	,, 8-40	Cawnpore	,, 10-55
Bhopal	,, 10-48	Jhansi	,, 15-48
Bina	,, 13-20	Bina	,, 18-36
Jhansi	,, 16- 3	Bhopal	,, 21-13
Cawnpore	Arr. 20-20	Itarsi	,, 23-15
Lucknow	,, 23- 0	Khandwa	,, 1-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep. 19-47	Bhusaval	,, 4-22
Mutra	,, 20-44	Manmad	,, 7-41
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Bombay	Arr. 12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co's. Office on March 11th 1912, at 6-15 P. M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee and to pass the accounts for the season 1910-1911.

L. H. SAVILE, Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHATOONBAI wife of NOOR MAHOMED KHANOOBHAI PATHAN late of Bandora Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

NOOR MAHOMED KHANOOBHAI PATHAN of Bandora Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant the husband of the abovenamed deceased a dealer in cattle residing at Bandora.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the First day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, The 1st day of March, 1912. Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER. Petitioner's Attorneys.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1912, at 6-30 p. m.]

WALTER LANG, Honorary Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes) (9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

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CROFT MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS : Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 2,000 full pressed bales of Oomravati, Bengal, Akola, Broach, Wardha and Khandesh, Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta lane, Colaba, Jaitha No. 17 on account of the concerned—

About 500 full pressed bales Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Parbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassar and other cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

VIYELLA FLANNEL THE BEST WEAR for India.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swellings, &c. when mercurial treatment fails. THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force, Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Mark of word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet. THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

(PART PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER MAURICE E. BANDMANN).

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR 21st and 23rd March

"The Open Door" Dialogue by Alfred Sutro. Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

Songs. Choruses Dances.

The following ladies and gentlemen will assist :—

Mrs.	Binning	Messrs.	Binning
,,	Blunt	,,	Brady.
,,	Paterson Brown	,,	Croft.
,,	Croft	,,	Drummond (Capt.)
,,	Donald	,,	Jackson.
,,	Laing	,,	Kendall.
,,	McBain	,,	Macbeth.
,,	Bogoton	,,	Murray.
,,	Wilson	,,	Nicholson.
Miss	Elliott	,,	Pollard.
,,	Russell	,,	Sim.
,,	Silleman	,,	Standage.
,,	Warden	,,	Stuart.
,,	Willis.		

By kind permission of Colonel Vaughan and officers.

Band of the VI Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The performance will be for CHARITY. Each purchaser of seats in stalls, boxes, or dress circle is entitled to one vote for each seat.

Full particulars and Booking Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Another reason why you should visit "MAIDANIA."

By arrangement with Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. THE MAIDANIA SKATING RINK will open on SATURDAY next and EVERY EVENING, 6-30 to 8-30.

ADMISSION As. 4.

Use of Skates for Gentlemen As. 4, Ladies free 9-30 to 11-30.

ADMISSION As. 4.

Use of Skates for Gentlemen Re. 1, Ladies As. 4.

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Hours every day from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 or by Special Appointment.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL SUITE 451.

Notice : Telephone Messages cannot be answered.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT, The Home-Coming of Their Majesties, State Opening of Parliament. TWO THRILLING DRAMAS. "Her Scapegrace Brother" THE VISITORS and MAX LINDER JANE and TOTO in fun pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

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Daily 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.) From 28TH FEBRUARY to 13TH MARCH, (including Sunday).

ADMISSION As. 4.

DANN & CO., GENTS', SMART TAILORS.



NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.

PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.

GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.

PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.

DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.

PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.

MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.

PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO., HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c. RUBBER STAMP MAKERS, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following size :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED for immediate delivery one 2nd hand Yarn Bailing Press in good condition. Apply A.D.V.T., Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

LOST in Dhanda Village (Bandra) or on Varsovar Sands GOLD WATCH on Sunday Morning. Reward. R. BICKEL Pali Hill, Bandra.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—28-40 H. P. Daimler complete protection from sun and rain. Seat five. Stepney, Electric and Acetylene lamps, Speedometer, Watch, Tyres in excellent condition. Inspection and trial. Owner leaving India.—Box No. 921, "Bombay Gazette".

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to the MANAGER "Gazette" Office, Green Street, Bombay.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, "Gazette" Office, Green Street, Bombay.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to the MANAGER, "Gazette" Office, Green Street, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2698, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Landing Cases. By W. S. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 8. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD. 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD HARDINGE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co., Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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COMMERCE

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INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—CROFT MODY & CO., CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited. CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private. &c. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Properties at Sonapur Cross Lane, and at Tadwadi, near Cherabazar, Girgaon.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Mr. Visram Dewjee and his wife Bai Hoorbai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day and at the time mentioned below on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Janu Koli (an Insolvent) Mahadeo Janu Koli, Jagonnath Janu Koli, Damoder Govind Koli, and Balkrishna Mahadeo Koli, the last two minors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of September, 1910, the following landed properties on the premises—

LOT No. 1, SONAPORE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1912 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

PARTICULARS : All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Sonapore Lane in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 3551-52, Street No. 4-5, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards and 10 feet and bearing new Survey No. 8139 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the West by the Public Road and the house of Vithoba Shimpi, on or towards the South by the house of Vinayak Balkrishna Bhat, on or towards the North by the house of Sadanand Trimbak Kale, and on or towards the East by charitable house of the Portuguese and the said house is now standing in the name of Kalia Bapuji Tandal in the Fazendar's books and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

LOT No. 2, TADWADI PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1912, at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Kalianji Hargowan is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tadwadi near Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Treasher, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Hormusji Bottlewala, and on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward 3588, and Street No. 28, bearing new Survey No. 8141 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees herein, at their Office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following :—

Furniture such as zoonds, cupboards, almyrahs, drawing-room set, also office furniture such as writing and office tables, chairs, cupboards, and iron safe.

By order of R. D. SETHNA Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Lathamsi Devsi and others traded as Madan Bhimjee and Co. Insolvents.

Pehdi and office furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, mehta boxes, Gadlas pillows, sample cotton, and two iron safes on stands, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Peugot motor cycle about three horse power.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 ,, ,, ,, vis-a-vis.
1 pair bay Waler mares 14-3.
1 avair Arab and C.B. horse and mare, both pairs going in single and double harness and saddles.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, insolvent

1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a young Arab bay horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Collectors of China and Japan Curios.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by orders of the concerned to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co. on TUESDAY, the 12th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), each day, a large and variegated surplus collection of China and Japan Curios to make room for fresh enjoyments, consisting of embroidered and cut velvet wall hangings, embroidered pictures, very old and valuable Budhas, Kakimono, one pair Hokusai painted Kakimono and one pair Sunsho painted Kakimono (Renowned Artest), printed pictures by Hokusai, Utamaro, Kisan, Hiroshige, Toyokuni and other famous painters Budha in shrine (very old), several old Chinese porcelain pieces. Jade Crystal, Agate pieces, and old Lacquered Inro Ivory, Satsuma, Bronze, cloisonne Imari and Kutani wares, woodoen carved furniture, screens, and many other articles for drawing-room and hall decorations, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Auction sale.

The above collection is well worth a visit.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at Bandora near St. Andrew's Church and next to Dr. Oliveira's house.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Maria Thereza Miranda, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece of land with a dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Chimbai, Bandora, admeasuring from East to West 56 feet and from North to South 30 feet and assessed by the Municipality under No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, No. 16 Apollo Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 320 Full Pressed Bales and Loose Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder near Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 320 full pressed bales and loose cotton damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Phulgaon, Dhamangaon, Elichpore, Amrooti, Khandesh, Mooltan, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol, can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	5-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	26 3-4		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	26 5-8		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-8		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 24 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46		01
do. do. New York...	4 87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

PORT SAID, March 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mongolia" has shipped £350,000 of gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Moderate business
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 75,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·80+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...8 15-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·67	5·69	5·70	5·70	5·70
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·67	5·65	5·63	5·62	
+04	+05	+04	+05	

New York official noon call May 10·33; July 10·44

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·57; July 10·61.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	43,000
" Receipts at U.S. last year ...	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
" Exports to Continent ...	23,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·45+10

Futures—Month of May 10·31+12 } Advanced owing to bullish private crop reports. Second tone mutilated.

Futures—Month of July 10·49+13

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... Mutilated
Futures—Month of May	... 10·68+15
Do. do July	... 10·74+16
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Mutilated

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Tone Dhooties...	Firm with small business
Tone Shirtings ...	do do
Weft American "54" ...	10 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	16 1-4
Tone Clotns ...	Tendency against buyers
Tone Yarns ...	Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	10 7-8
Twist "36" ...	9 3-4
Twist "42" ...	10 7-8
Twist American "60" ...	14 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	20
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool	5 5-8
Buyers or Sellers ...	Nominal
Months ...	March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ...

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37—1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal

Do Months—

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ... No sellers

Do. Month— ......

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 1-2 unchgd

Do Month F... ... Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...46 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ...May-June

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ......

Brown Cawnpore ...43 unchgd

Do. Months—May-June

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...62+1-2

Do. Month—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-14-0+0-0-6—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 5-16 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 8+1-4

Mar.-Apr.—Value—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 76 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	d 6 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 65 1-16+7-8

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... — Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 1 1-2—1 1-2d.

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.

Tone—Dull.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 5 1-4+1-4d.

Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.

Tone—Flat—Opened easier—Closed steady.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 3—2 1-4d.

Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull at a further decline.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... March. Value

Tone—Dull.

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Inactive and idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Silver ...	Rs. 30	London	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	39	48,446
B B and C I Railway ...	28	32,832

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done, the Banks having closed early owing to Council Bills allotments to-day. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. May
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 3-4
Shanghai "	...193
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The opening rates were 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement. There has been little doing and prices close rather easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 14 0
Settlement	" 95 14 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 lower for ready at 26 3-4 and 3-16 lower for forward at 26 5-8. New York was 1-2 down at 58 1-8d. The local market opened easier in sympathy with the decline at Home and closes at our quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 67 9 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 67 9 0
" 2nd " ...	" 67 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A moderately sharp advance is reported in the Home markets on unfavourable weather which is delaying sowing operations in America. The local market opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 272. Japan shippers have been settling March contracts, but otherwise there has been little doing for forward delivery and the market closes quiet at our quotations as under.

For ready cotton the demand has again been very moderate, and there are free sellers at current rates.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 277-8 March
Good M G Broach	" 271 1-2 "
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	" 280-1 "
Fine M G Nagpur	" 278-9 "
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	" 274-5 "
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 271 1-2 "
Fine M G Khandeish ...	" 260-1 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 250-1 "
Fine M G Bengal	" 257-8 "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 239 "
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 274 Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 279 "

LIVERPOOL OPENS :—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 12,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·72	5·74	5·75
+05	+05	+05
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·75	5·75	5·72
+05	+05	+05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·70	5·69	5·68
+05	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

There is a further improvement in the market both for ready and forward and prices are firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 3 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 7 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We Quote;—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 10 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0
Mughi ...	" 54 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 58 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ...	" 6 15 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote;—

Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold...	Rs. 43 0 0
Small	Rs. 40 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 3 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,767 1-2
Bank of India	65 1-4
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	80 1-2

MILLS.

David ... ... —	402 1-2
Kohinoor	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,355
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,135

PRESS.

New Mofussil	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	18,506 bales
Wheat	7,899 cwts.
Linseed	14,943 "
Rapeseed	3,272 "
Gingellyseed	5,251 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	13,110 "
Castorseed	15,481 "
Rice	10,838 "
Myrabollams	16,303 "
Cottonseed	21,560 "
Mowraseed	15 "
Gram	7,257 "
Jowar	4,244 "
Maize	6,180 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount in the Revised Estimate to be remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 26,488,300

Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Mar. 1912, by Council Bills............a £24,622,471

Balance to be remitted from 3rd March to 31st March 1912 .... £ 1,865,829

a Of this sum £1,988,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer of the above fund writes to us :—

It is difficult to exaggerate the degree of distress that is being experienced by the cattle in Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch. It is very unfortunate that just at this juncture shortage of Railway waggons should have greatly aggravated the situation. The cry for fodder is universal and the only remedy that can practically mitigate the sufferings of the cattle is to import into the affected areas as much cheap fodder as possible. The Committee have concentrated their efforts with the sources at their disposal on this point. But it is needless to add that considering the need of the hour, what is being achieved by the Committee in this direction is very little indeed. We are receiving most pressing applications for fodder from many quarters and it is very painful to note that many of them deserving of immediate help at our hands have per force to be kept back. The sting of human distress, though in no way universal, is still a matter for deep solicitude. It is wide-spread in the Panch Mahals, where the number of people on the relief works and on village doles is steadily increasing. It stands to-day at nearly 70,000 in a population of slightly over 3,00,000. Besides there is a very large class of respectable poor people who need gratuitous relief and the number of such families is estimated roughly at 3,000. The Collector of this district (Panch Mahals) is reported to have said that for his district alone he would require a very large sum and that he could spend three lakhs of rupees without in the least being extravagant. There is need for human relief in other districts too. We have put the case for the further need for additional funds being granted us briefly. It is said that though the present famine is confined to smaller area than that of the famine of 1900, the degree of distress affecting the cattle and human beings is high. The situation, is becoming grave and anything that could be sent to the affected area will be gratefully received

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Total contributions to this Fund on 2-3-12 Rs. 1,22,252-12-3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Total grants made ...	Rs. 83,265	0	0
" Working charges..	" 514	10	1
" Liabilities ...	" 1,24,557	0	0
Total ...	" 2,08,336	10	1

Please see statement No. IV.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF GRANTS.

	Cattle Relief.	Human Relief.	Wells.	Total.
British Districts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira Dist. ...	10,000	1,900	0	11,900
Panch Mahals Dist.	11,000	10,360	0	21,360
Ahmedabad Dist. (to replace cattle of those, whose cattle die in the Gir Forests whilst grazing there.)	5,105	0	600	5,705
Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad Dists. Co-operative Credit Societies. (through the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.)	1,000	...	...	1,000
Political Agency, Thanas.				
Palanpur Agency.	10,000	*5,000	0	15,000
Mahi Kantha "	8,000	0	0	8,000
Zallavad "	11,7500	1,150	0	12,900
Kathiawar "	0	0	1,400	1,400
Native States.				
Balasinore State ...	1,000	1,000	0	2,000
Palanpur "	2,000	0	0	2,000
Limdi " ...	2,000	0	0	2,000
	61,750	19,410	2,000	

STATEMENT OF HAY.

Purchases

Hay and fodder purchased lbs. 11,190,000 at an average rate of Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs, costing Rs. 1,45,470.

Despatches

Out of the total purchases lbs. 2,708,719 have been despatched to the affected areas. Despatches during the week amount to lbs. 11,00,000 as the Railway authorities have made arrangements for special trains to covery the fodder of this Fund and other charitable bodies.

Payments.

lbs. 1,608,719 have been paid for, leaving lbs. 9,581,281 to be financed at an average rate of Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs. making a total cost of Rs. 1,24,575.

*Distributed as human relief through Mrs. Ramabai Ranade.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—130 bales cotton waste, K Vishram and Co; 40 bales wool, P Morlidhur; 30 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 78 bales wool, M Joosuf; 1 bale cotton, Diwardkar and Co; 26 cwts wheatflour, Vissanji and Sons and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—16 bundles mooz mats, 3 cases curtains 5 cases metal curios, B J Bhamgara; 459 cwts cottonseed cake meal, The Indian O Oil Co; 1 package woollen carpets Thomas Cook and Sons; 28 bales skins and bales, R M Kooka: 20 bales carpets 6nd curtains, King King and Co; 54 cwts rubber, A H A Shamwalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—110 bales cottonfly, 60 bales hemp Vishram and Co; 1 potross oil. M Jaferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—8 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL,

Rinado s—4,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 440 cwts myrabollams L Pragji.

Abana s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 3,025 cwts castorseed' G Bhimjee; 10,000 cwts castorseed, 28,860 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURGKONG.

Iannenfels s—6,700 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee; 2,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchaud and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,002 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Scarzfels s—7,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

Tannenfels s—2,002 cwts gram. Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregeny s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams. L Pragjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, M. Amersey and Co; 300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—37 cwts dryfruit, 7 cwts jardaloo, D. Passoe and Co; 105 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co 200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 200 bale twist, C. Bhawanidas.

Delta s—700 bales twist, S. J. David and Co.

Tosa Maru s—25 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glenleyon s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Glenaffric s—200 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glenaffric s—300 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co; 400 bales cotton, M. H. Dehdashai; 400 bales cotton, B. Jairaji and Co; 700 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 200 bales cotton, Brenel and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton; N. Rajaram and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Beghie and Co; 800 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Canaffric s—200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 100 bales coton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Glenlyon s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ENRIGHT—February 28, at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Nelore, to William Dennis and Olive Enright, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert at the Y. W. C. A. Wellington Lines, arranged by Capain Drummond, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 2-30 p. m.

Bombay Corporotion, 3-40 p. m.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m to 12 midnight.

Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "One of the most useful traits a man can have is not to think he knows how to do half-a-dozen things so well that he needn't do any of them."—NEW YORK PRESS.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Persia," with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arabia' leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February, was 1,666. The total new cases were 572; Parsis 332, Hindus 167 and other castes 73.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February, was 635, of which there were 48 males, 285 females, and 302 children.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February, was 2,746, the daily average being 94. New admissions, 600, Parsis 378, Hindus, 1,540; Mahomedans, 638; and Christians, 191, 133 children were vaccinated during the month.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 8,112 of whom 3,284 were males 3,436 females and 1,392 children. The average daily attendance was 279.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dharamsey Banabhai, a salesman in the shop of Sundersingh Ramchandra Chawan, a silk merchant of Sheikh Memon Street, has reported the theft of pieces of silk and other clothing material collectively valued at Rs. 1,211. He says he closed his shop on Tuesday night, and found the lock on the door of the shop removed, and the above property missing yesterday morning.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—The horse of a carriage belonging to Mr. Chaubal (jnr), which was standing on Girgaum Back Road on Tuesday, took fright during the absence of the driver, who had gone to inform his master that the vehicle had arrived. The animal bolted and ran into Girgaum Road, where the carriage collided with a labour cart, of which the driver was thrown from his seat, but was not injured. The horse was brought to a standstill shortly after by the carriage falling into a gutter.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Arabia	L. Buck
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
a Brazilian Dance	Habanera	F. D. Orso
b Bell Gavotte	Les cloches de St Malo	Rimmer
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

HONOUR TO THE AGA KHAN.—The Anjuman Islam of Bombay has resolved to give an evening entertainment to H. H. the Aga Khan together with an address in honour of his having received the title of G.C.S.I. from His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar. Consequently Messrs Fateh Ali and Hajee Jusuf, two of the Vice-Presidents of the Anjuman, waited upon His Highness to request him to accept an invitation, but His Highness expressed his regret at his inability to receive an address as well as to attend an evening party, owing to his indifferent health. However he has kindly accepted the invitation of the Anjuman to an afternoon tea party on Friday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road.

MOSLEM SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has awarded scholarships to the following candidates: Professor Mirza Hairat scholarships to: Shaik Gani Mohamed, Fergusson College; Kaderi Nasrulla Mean, Gujrat College; Syed Dildar Husein, Bahauddin College; Hadibullah Khan, Elphinstone College; and Nazar Ali Munawwari, Grant Medical College. Hajee Haroon Siddik scholarships to: M. K. Anvery, Poona Engineering College and A. A. Ansari, Elphinstone College; Sir Rasulkhanjee scholarship to: Kapasia Abdul Husein Jivajee, Grant Medical College. Sir Currimbhoy scholarships to: Attaria Abdul Husein Lookmanjee, Wilson College, and Siraj Din Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed veterinary scholarship to, Shaik Aminuddin K., Veterinary College, and a Hajee Abdulla Daud scholarship to A. J. Nathani of Victoria J. T. I.

FATALITY IN A MILL.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Caitan P. Fernandez, a foreman fitter in the Standard Mill, aged about 33. The evidence showed that on Tuesday, the deceased and other workmen were putting a boiler into the Mill ready for work, and the deceased went into it to attend to a 'plug from which hot water was dropping. He worked with a hammer and some more water came into the boiler furnace and steam arose. As the deceased stopped working, an alarm was raised. Mr. James Lamb, an engineer, approached and had, the bricks at the far end of the boiler, removed. A man who was sent in at that end got burned and came out, Others then went down and brought the deceased out, scalded and dead. The fire in the furnance had been out for three days, but the boiler still remained hot. The deceased was told the day previous neither to go in nor to touch the plug until the water in the boiler had been emptied. He went into the boiler of his own accord during the absence of the engineer. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his being overcome by hot air in the boiler.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI BARRISTER'S CASE.

Liberty to Apply after Three Years Granted.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar delivered judgment in the inquiry relating to the professional conduct of one R. B. Soonawalla, an Advocate of the High Court.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Davidas, appeared for the respondent; the Advocate-General represented the Bar.

The facts of this inquiry have been reported.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said :—On the 19th October 1911, R. B. Soonawalla was, on the petition of the Advocate-General, suspended for life from practising as an Advocate, being found gulity on two charges, first, in not being present in the High Court to argue an appeal of certain convicted persons, who had engaged him to represent them, under circumstances amounting to gross misconduct in the conduct of his profession, and secondly for arranging in addition to the agreed fee for an "inam" or present if he was successful.

In coming to a conclusion on the first charge the Court rejected as untrue a statement by Soonawalla that he had in the month of August written several letters to Shakarma, by whom the negotiations with him had been carried on, stating that unless she paid another Rs. 100 he could not appear on the appeal. Soonawalla applied for a review of judgment in which he submitted that the learned judges were wrong in holding that he broke his promise and did not appear at the time of the hearing of the appeal as agreed; that they ought to have held that he did not break his promise and that he was not bound to appear in the circumstances of the case; and that they ought to have held that it was arranged between Soonawalla and Shakarma in August 1911; that he would not and could not appear at the hearing of the appeals unless a further advance of Rs. 100 was made and paid to him within a certain time. The ground of the application for review was the discovery of a post-card dated the 27th of August, which, he contended, proved his demand for a further sum to supplement the agreed fee.

On the 7th February 1912, the application for review was granted. The case has now been reheard upon both the charges which formed the basis of the original inquiry with the addition of further evidence on behalf of Soonawalla.

The two main questions as to which there is a dispute are first, whether Soonawalla agreed to file and conduct the appeals for an all-round charge of Rs. 350, and secondly, whether he demanded a further sum of Rs. 100 in August as a condition of appearing to argue the appeals and whether Shakarma agreed to pay that further sum.

The argument addressed to us on behalf of Soonawalla with regard to the first point was that the agrument for Rs. 350 was based upon an understanding that the expense of journeys and pleader's fees could be met by Rs. 100, and that the costs of copies could be met by another Rs. 100 and that when it was found that the pleaders whom he approached would require Rs. 200 there was a mistake of fact established material to the agreement and that the agreement was no longer binding. The Advocate-General, on the other hand, contends that the letter of the 16th of April in which reference is made to the costs of copies and Vakil's charges contains merely a detailed estimate for the purpose of enforcing his claims for an all round sum of Rs. 400. This, we think, is the correct view. Soonawalla's reference to this all round fee are as follows:—In his letter of the 14th April, he says, "In all I must have Rs. 450." In his letter of the 16th April, he says "The work will not be done for the amount stated by you; the work will not be done without Rs. 400: I let go Rs. 50 to you." In his letter of the 25th April he says, "First of all I had asked Rs. 400 from you but you refused and then the amount was fixed at Rs. 350; out of the same a total sum of Rs. 200 will be spent for the expenses of copies and pleader's costs" How Soonawalla himself understood the agreement is shown by his statement in his affidavit of the 17th October that on the 12th of April, 1911, he went to Sholapur and applied for copies of judgment and that on that date it was arranged between him and the Shirestedar of the Sholapur Court that he should get all the copies of deposition for Rs. 40 and he was asked to deposit Rs. 10 which he did and the balance of Rs. 30 was sent by money-order before the copies were sent to him. Similarly, though he stated to the Court, he only offered the High Court pleaders Rs. 35 each, he wrote on the 20th July to Mr. Talyarkhan in reply to his request for Rs. 200 that his client was so poor that she could not supply 195 farthings and to Mr. Vidwans that he had received no fee to conduct the appeals except to draw them up and get copies from the lower Court. It is clear that Soonawalla was trying to secure for himself as much as he could out of the sum of Rs. 350 agreed to be paid.

THE SECOND QUESTION.

As regards the second question of fact, Nusserwanji Mancherji in his affidavit filed for the purpose of the review application says: "In the month of August last, Soonawallla wrote to me stating that as the vakil wanted Rs. 200 for his fees to instruct Mr. Soonawalla in the High Court, I should ask Shakarma to send Rs. 100 more. A letter to the same effect was sent by Mr. Soonawalla to the said Shakarma who showed it to me when I informed her about Mr. Soonawalla's request. After consulting me she went to Poona to see Mr. Soonawalla personally and when she returned she told me she would collect Rs. 100 from the relatives of the accused persons and send the same to Mr. Soonawalla. Soon after that Mr. Soonawalla again wrote to me stating that he could not appear at the hearing of the appeals. I again sent for her and handed her the letter and informed her of the contents. In reply to the letter of Mr. Soonawalla lastly mentioned I sent him a post-card of the 27th August, 1911, intimating to him that I would inform Shakarma as to what had been written by him." This post-card has been produced and contains the passage "I shall inform Shakarma according to what you have written." The fact that Shakarma went to Poona about the 15th or 20th August to see Soonawalla is also spoken to by Shakarma's son in his affidavit of the 18th September, 1911. The evidence establishes that Soonawalla in August did demand a further Rs. 100 from Shakarma, that she went to Poona to see Soonawalla personally about the demand and on her return told Nusserwanji she would collect Rs. 100 from the relatives of the accused and send it. This does not point to anything more than a promise to collect the money and when collected to send it.. It does not establish a promise by Shakarma to pay it herself or any understanding that if the money were not sent, Soonawalla should not appear in the appeals.

In the light of these findings of fact, we have to consider the conduct of Soonawalla. His contentions are as already set out that he did not break his promise to appear at the hearing of the appeals and that he was not bound to appear in the circumstances of the case and that it was arranged in August that he would not and could not appear unless a further advance of Rs. 100 was made and paid within a certain time.

We think he did break his promise to appear at the hearing of the appeals. A barrister does not get rid of his original obligation by endeavouring at the last moment to extort from his client a suplemental fee. Soonawalla did not even offer to return the papers and the unexpended balance of the fees he had received so that she could instruct some one else. He had written to her on the 5th of August telling her not to be anxious, everything would be all right, that although the day of hearing of the appeal had not been fixed he had got information that the appeal would be heard after ten days or twelve days. It was about ten days later that Shakarma went to Poona to see him and it appears to us that a demand for Rs. 100 made under such circumstances was nothing less than an attempt to levy blackmail. His post-card on the 31st of August informing Shakarma of the dismissal of the appeals is inconsistent with the suggestion that his obligation towards his client had come to an end.

"NOT ALTOGETHER FALSE."

Soonawalla has however shown by the fresh evidence adduced that the negotiations for an additional fee did in fact take place and that, therefore, his statement to the Court was not altogether false and that he had in his own mind some reason for waiting for payment before going to Bombay to argue the appeal. Unjustifiable though this view was, we take it into consideration in determining how we should deal with him as an Advocate.

Turning now to the other charge of stipulating for an "inam" or present in the event of success in addition to the agreed fee, it is objected that this charge should not have been entertained as it was not mentioned as a cause of complaint by the Advocate-General in his petition. At this trial, however, Soonawalla can plead no surprise or unpreparedness; the charge was formulated in October last and the rehearing has now taken place in the succeeding February. We adhere to the remarks of the Court as to this charge which were made on the first hearing.

We direct that Soonawalla's name be removed from the roll of Advocates of this Court but we hereby reserve him liberty to apply for admission at the end of three years, though without in any way prejudicing the results of that application.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters :—

RE B. MAGANBHAI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that in this matter, evidence was still being recorded and as soon as that would be over, notices would be served on the creditors. The insolvent was rendering the necessary assistance to the Official Assignee.

The Official Assignee denied that the insolvent had ever assisted him in the investigation of his affairs.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Kapadia said that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to one lakh and his assets to a thousand rupees.

His Lordship rejected the application.

RE VITHALDASS GORDHANDASS AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Dayar, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

Mr. W. L. Weldon opposed the application on behalf of Manji Currimbhoy, a creditor.

Mr. Davar said that the opposing creditor had obtained his decree three years ago, and had done nothing since. The present opposition was launched with a view to stopping the proceedings before the commissioner, who was taking the partnership accounts between the insolvents and the opposing creditor's son.

His Lordship granted three months' time.

RE HAJI ALI MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvents, applied for a provisional interim order.

As notices had not been served on the creditors, the application was refused.

RE MAHOMEDALI ISUFALI JARIWALLA.

Mr. Davar for the insolvent, applied for six months' interim order. Counsel said that several creditors resided in Africa and the insolvent's father-in-law was trying to settle their claims.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges :—Essak Ebji Choudhari; Gopal Narayan Patel; Yeshwant Ganesh Karnik; Normand Millar Carter; Raghunath Dbondu Mayakar; Ahmed Rajab; Chunilal Narandass Vohra; Khushaldass Harumal Multani; Ephram Heliburn; Sheriarji Rustomji Mistry; Ganpat Vithoba Ogle; Ghelamal M. Bania; Umar Noormahomed and another. Abraham Benjamin; Luxminarayan Salegram and another and Pirojsham Dorabji Dubash.

POLICE COURTS.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Two Missing Browning Pistols Found.

IT will be remembered that during the Nasik Conspiracy case in which Vinayak Damodas Savarkar and several others were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, Chaturbhuj, a witness in the case, who had been, for some time before the trial, employed as a cook at India House in London, had deposed to his having brought to India a parcel containing twenty Browning pistols and a number of cartridges which he was forced by Savarkar to put into his trunk and to deliver to certain persons in Bombay on his arrival in India. In the course of their inquiries the police recovered eighteen of these pistols. Two thus remained to be accounted for until last week, when they were recovered by the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department. Last week Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Inspectors Petigara and Mahomed Hussein Taki, and some other men went to the village of Pen, where they collected a 'panch' which took them to a spot in the jungle. The ground on the spot was dug up and the two missing Browning automatic pistols and 1,070 rounds of ammunition were found there. These were secured by Mr. Vincent.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one Sebastian Pellegrin with theft. The accused is at present serving a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Second Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, from where he has been brought to Bombay to stand the present trial. The case for the prosecution was that in September last the accused stole clothes belonging to Mr. J. A. Gunn, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., valued at Rs. 61 and clothes belonging to Captain H. T. Wallis valued at Rs. 750. The accused used to visit houses and inquire for an imaginary person. Under that pretext he used to loiter about the premises until an opportunity for theft presented itself. Most of the stolen property was recovered from a tea-shop near the Princess's Dock where the accused had lived while in Bombay. There were two charges of theft against the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 7th March.

185. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

To-day Thursday the 7th inst.—Match 5,700 Yards.

Friday, the 8th inst.—Match 6,800 Yards.

Saturday the 9th inst.—Matches 8 and 9 (Cadets) and the Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Sunday the 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members)

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 12, Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 15, Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield.

The following matches are postponed to a future date :—

Match 14, Leslie Challenge Cup competition.

Match 17, Highland Challenge Cup competition.

186. Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th instant at 5 p.m.

187 Medals.—Application for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 10th instant.

188. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. G.I.P. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Meeting—Match I, open to All Comers, will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

Distance—200 yards. Rounds—8, last 7 to count. Target—I. V. R. A.

Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the day of match.

II. Match 9. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

III. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place same day. Conditions as for Match 36. In reference to rule 30, prize winners for year 1911-12 will please inform the Hon. Secretary before 20th instant whether they require spoons or prizes in kind. In the absence of intimation by the date named spoons will be awarded.

IV. Miniature Matches 34 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?



Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

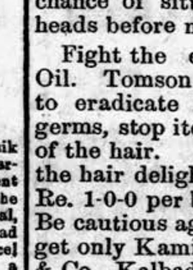
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LITTLE MICROBES.

MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandroff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold.



The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the baldheads before many years.

Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents ;—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. N. Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain C. G. Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2791 tons, Captain H. Chilton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons Captain T. Satow, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line, 2,325 tons, Captain H. Thle, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bardistan, 2500 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer R. Rubattino 2,682 tons, Captain A. Muji's arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 17th February with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer China, 3868 tons, Captain P. Pavissich, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 6.

Angus ......4340 Dakers......T M & Co
Arcadia ......3573 Barcham...London ...P & O Co
Belle of France...2469 Corgill ......A Yule & Co
Castlemoor......2403 Angus ......K N & Co
Dumra......762 Morrison ......M M & Co
Gallia......555 Watt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Glenaffric ......2657 Lane ......T M & Co
Hosinee ......993 D'Lorne......Bo & P S N Co
Harpenden......2302 Carmak......T M & Co
H M S Highflyer ..... Sick ......R N Flagship
Ismaila ......3381 Rose...Calcutta ......M M & Co
Kuala ......360 McLarin......K N & Co
Koweit......2336 Coates......H S N Co
Kanzler..... 1665 Coltzau...Durban...A Strandes & Co
Kola ......510 Elton ......P Gulf ...M M & Co
Linga......951 Rothwell......M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr ...... 212 Nacoda ......
Newenfels......3542 Heckel ......W & A G & Co
Norkoowa ......1074 Jones ......M M & Co
Patrick Stewart......Townsend ......Telegrap Str
Plassy......4615 Andrews ......Transport
R Rubattino......2682 Mujis ......R Line
Shah Jehan ......2635 McBean ......Shah S N Co
Salsette......2391 Lewellin ......Aden......16-3......P & O Co
Saifi......565 Morin......
Upada......3382 Hodgson ......M M & Co
Virawa ......3360 Gipper...Moulmein...5-3...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 6,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Abana ......2709 Wilson ...Antwerp...Graham & Co
B Rinaldo ......2791 Chilton......Hull......7-3......J F & Co
D&E Markgraf......2325 Thle ...Darasalam......7-3......A S & Co
F Harby ......2252 Erikson...Genoa......7-3......W & A G & Co
K Tosa Maru ......3610 Satow......N Y Kaisha
N King Edgar ......2433 Brooks ...Middlesborough......W & A G & Co
F Schanzfels ......3386 Strycker ......W & A G & Co
T Clan Sinclair......3291 Smith......Tuticorin......J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan......2500 Davies......Antwerp ......6-3......M M & Co
2 Massilia ......3250 Thomson...L'pool......8-3......W & A G & Co
3 Carbridge......2332 Richardson...Antwerp...16-3......W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenlyon ......2654 Sloane......Kobe ......14-3......T M & Co
6 Bregenz......2386 Petris......16-3......A L S N Co
7 China......3859 Pavissich......Kobe ......8-3......A L S N Co
8 Redbridge ......2443 Vasen...Dunkirk......9-3......J M & Co
9 Tannenfels......3411 Gordes ......K'chi......9-3......W & A Graham & Co
12&13 Arabia...4098 Palmer...London...9-3...P & O Co

M W D D

Delta ......4780 Martin...Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	China	Pavissich	Trieste, Feb 12
6	Plassy (H. T.)	Andrews	Sou'ton, Feb 14
	R. Rubattino	Mujis	Genoa, Feb 17
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 3
	Upada	Hodgson	Calcutta, Feb 14

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Baroda	McClelland	Busreh, &c
	Alga	Sirolo	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Elton, for P. Gulf.
" Bardistan, Davies, for Antwerp.
" Markgraf, Thle, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Rinaldo, Chilton, for Hull, &c.
" Tosa Maru, Satow, for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Upada entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens passed Suez on the 5th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Semiramis, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The hired Transport Plassy, Captain J. D. Andrews, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 14th February, and called at Port Said, Suez and Aden. She brought for various regiments, consisting of 61 officers, 17 ladies and 13 children, 10 warrant officers, 11 women, and 12 children, 628 non-commissioned officers, and men, 38 women, and 46 children. The following are the names of the officers:—Capt. Jeffcoat D. S. O. 3rd R. Fusiliers, Capt. Hunt and Waycott, R. F. A. Family of Col. Smith, R. F. A., wife of Capt. Sydenham, R. Warwicks; Maj. Rickard, R. Munster Fusiliers. Rev. O'Brien, Rev. Syme Rev. Welderspin Chaplain, Maj. Symons, 13th Hussars; Capt. Jefferies, 4th Worcester, Capt. Ransford, Bhapal Inf., Capt. Gouldsmith S. Sussex; Lieut Oldham 48th Pioneers; Capt. Budge Lieut. Perry 1st R. Scots, Capt. Forrest, D. S. O., 1st O. and B. L. I., Maj. Capeland 69th Punjabis Lieut. Glenday, R. E. Capt. Peel 2nd Yorks Lieut. Richardson, 105th M. L. I. Capt. Snawdon, R. A. Family of Maj. Adye, 76th Punjabis Lieuts. Duncan and Inderjit Sugh, I. M. S., Engineer Porter R. I. M., Lieut. Gibbons M. W. S., Lieut. Marshall 37th Dogras; Lieut. Coffin. 28th Punjabi family of Capt. McLeod, 31st Punjabis, 2nd Lts. N. H. Edwards J. R. H. Anderson, F. S. Clarkes, F. E. B. Ganse, R. B. Brawne, E. H. Gay, J. H. Williams, R. O. Bradley, H. S. Feskin, H. J. Moran, A. D. McRae, J. B. Scott, W. De L. Passy E. W. Brett, G. J. Rogers, A. H. Crowther J. H. L. Hindinarsh, P. Grant T. T. Poyndia, H. S. Bulkley, W. St. J. Carpindale, A. E. C. Clarke, G. A. P. Scooner, A. H. F. Hogge, H. W. Luttman Johnson, J. C. Hutchinson. H. R. Candy, N. S. De Bratt, E. E. Kenny, Unattached list, Lt. Col. Reilly Mayer Parler Seed, Capts Sampey and Julescue and Lieut. O'Riordan, R. A. M. C.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 7th March, 1912.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

AGITATION among British Indian subjects in South Africa has diverted attention from the grievances of their brethren in East Africa, who, smaller in numbers, have fewer men capable of making known the disabilities under which they exist. Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, a member of the Legislative Council of British East Africa, however, in a pamphlet published through this office, lucidly but temperately sets forth East African Indian grievances and reproduces articles which have drawn attention to the subject in England and India. At the outset Mr. Jeevanjee disclaims being an agitator. He has grown grey, he tells us, not in delivering stirring speeches before listening senates, but in building up stone walls and constructing railway lines. That he now comes forward as spokesman of his countrymen is because he feels keenly the humiliating condition of his fellow countrymen and cannot see with philosophic calmness the unequal and unjustifiable treatment meted out to them by the white population in East Africa. Mr. Jeevanjee, in an interview by a London journalist some time ago, explained "how British Indians in that territory could not purchase plots of land, which were offered to persons of European origin, how Indians were prohibited entering a certain market in Nairobi, how Indians with a second-class railway ticket were denied the ordinary comforts and conveniences provided for white passengers" and, in short, detailed all the disabilities and disadvantages they suffered. Soon after the publication of the interview the London branch of the All India Moslem League interested itself in the matter and made a vigorous representation to the Colonial Office, but without practical effect and Mr. Jevanjee now further protests against "the spirit of colour-hatred that is so rampant among the white population in Africa." The attitude of the white population towards the Indians in East Africa is expressed in the exclamation of a European journal there: "It would be a pretty sight for the gods to see at one and the same time British people paramount in India and Indian people paramount in a British colony, planted there by a regiment of dragoons from England."

The exclamation is ridiculous and the implication intended is absurd, for the Indians have never claimed or aspired to paramountcy; neither have they sought for special rights and privileges nor for preferential treatment. What they have asked, and will ask for, is equal treatment and equal opportunities. And we do not know that they could not fairly claim advantages, that they have a greater right to special consideration than their countrymen in South Africa, for in the words of the Commissioner of Lands, "the Indians have been in East Africa for many generations—they came long before the Europeans. They have constructed the Uganda Railway, which is such an important factor in the development of the country. All the trading wealth is in the hands of the Indians." And this cannot but be the case, for the country is not in its climate suited for an exclusive European colony. Yet there, rather than South Africa, is it possible for Government to intervene. It is not a self-governing, but a Crown, Colony, whose destinies are directed by the Imperial Government in England. Mr. Jeevanjee, however, blames the white settlers rather than the Government, for, says he, they are, mainly speaking, immigrants from other African colonies. They number two thousand, against twenty-five thousand Indians and they have learnt in their original colonies, not in East Africa, to regard Indians as "undesirables." Yet they are inconsistent, for though they want Indians to work for them in the fields, they are impatient of the presence of Indian traders and professional men, who compete with them. As the white settlers will not concede fair-play to Indians in East Africa, the Indians now appeal "to the conscience and the sense of justice not of the interested white East Africans, but of the British people and the Imperial Government in England."

The white settlers are squeezing out the British Indian—that is their complaint. Yet they hold that their case rests altogether on a different footing from that of the Indians in other colonies, for wherever the whites have created self-governing colonies and Indians ask for fair treatment, in East Africa it is the whites who are the interlopers, for these Indians alone made fertile and developed the deserts of East Africa; and had it not been for Indian labour and Indian enterprise, East Africa would never have been what it is to-day. Until recently the country was owned by the Sultan of Zanzibar who as brother of the Sultan of Muscat was an Asiatic monarch. No European settler went there until quite recently, nor did they know that the territory could be exploited with profit. But the Indians did and for three hundred years traded with it. It is, as they assert, they and they alone who have done the work of exploiting and developing the country's resources and further it is owing to this that Great Britain sent a representative as Consul-General to East Africa. Through the influence of the Indian traders Great Britain succeeded in obtaining the lease of the territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar. White settlers were welcomed by the Indians, who never for a moment dreamt they would endeavour to oust them and it is no wonder that they protest against being elbowed out. Their appeal to the British Government is one to which a deaf ear ought not to be turned. The Imperial Government has expressed its sympathy with the British Indians in South Africa, has expressed a desire that they shall be generously dealt with. But it has overlooked the fact that here is an opportunity to put its principles into practice and, by insisting upon the fair treatment of British Indians in East Africa, illustrate what it means when urging the South African Union to give British Indians fair play.

ECHOES OF THE MUTINY. THE death of the retired Anglo-Indian merchant of Calcutta, Mr. Edward Kilburn, who was born so long ago as 1822, is reviving, we see, memories of Lord Elgin's China expedition of 1857 coming to India to help us in the first crisis of the mutiny and especially of the formation of the celebrated Naval Brigade under Peel who commanded H. M. S. Shannon, which rendered such important service. Mr. Kilburn who returned to Calcutta from China in the first days of the mutiny and gave much needed China news to Lord Canning, is said to have always mentioned that the credit of that important action of forming the Naval Brigade to Canning's initiative and not to Elgin's. But he does not seem to have been much behind the scenes at that time of stress and struggle when the fate of the Indian Empire being in the balance. The initiative in that momentous measure of sending the Shannon and her sister ship the Pearl to the Hoogly from the China Sea was certainly not Elgin's and nobody says that it was his. But neither it was Lord Canning's. That famous ruler with great presence of mind remembered in the hour of India's need that an expedition was then on its way to China under Lord Elgin as envoy to the Celestial Court to bring the latter to its senses and obtain reparation for a series of insults by its insolent Viceroy Leh. He wrote at once to Elgin who was his personal friend and old school-fellow at Eton, to divert the troops under his orders to India and to postpone his own enterprise in the far east. But the thought never came to him of asking for warships. The idea of sending them out to him and of foreseeing that they would be of much use to him was General Thomas Ashburnham's, who was military Commander of the China expedition accompanying Lord Elgin. That distinguished officer, who was a son of the third Earl of Ashburnham, had previously been in India where he commanded a brigade in the first Punjab War and was well acquainted with the strategic position of this country. Ashburnham was moreover in India when the mutiny broke out, he having selected to proceed to China by way of Bombay which indeed he had left only a few hours after receiving the startling tidings of the outbreak at Meerut through the telegraph. He went from Bombay to Ceylon and thence proceeded to Singapore, where it joined Elgin, and to Hongkong. He knew Canning well and wrote him from the last place on 16th July a letter which sets the matter of the origin of the Naval Brigade beyond doubt. "I hope" he writes "I have been to some extent instrumental in getting up a demonstration which I trust will be of service. My great wish was to see a Naval Brigade sent you, which might keep open the river communication with Allahabad, manning and arming some of the river steamers. My plan as yet has been very incompletely followed out; but with Captain Peel once with you I shall be surprised and disappointed if he does not afford greater assistance than now contemplated. We are both impressed without idea and but desire nothing better than to serve you and the imperial interests at stake." He knew so well the likely points of danger in Bengal that in the same letter he warned Canning of Patna: "Let me also venture to remind you of the dangerous vicinity of Patna with a large and highly disaffected population. This danger at Patna and other places on the Ganges was well guarded against by the Naval Brigade when it began its operations on its arrival on 8th August with Lord Elgin and Sir W. Peel the son of the famous statesmen. Kaye who first gave this letter of Ashburnham from the Canning MSS., lent him by the latter's heirs, rightly comments that "the idea of this important auxiliary force seem to have emanated from General Asburnham. But it was readily adopted by Lord Canning and Sir Patrick Grant and consented to by Lord Elgin." Walrond the biographer of the latter, says that the envoy at first hearing of the disturbances in India from Canning thought that this was an additional reason for speedily settling affairs in China and then proceeding to aid in quelling the mutiny. But Canning's later and graver letters made him change his mind and he sent not only the troops and the warships but also came himself on board the Shannon, which formed the backbone of the famous Naval Brigade celebrated in the annals of the mutiny.

THE MAIDAN AND SKATING. BOMBAY has fully joined in the vogue for roller-skating, and so popular is this form of amusement in the city, that any departure, which will bring it more easily within the reach of those who wish to indulge in it, and enable them to do so in more pleasant and healthy circumstances, is a social event of some importance. In our yesterday's issue it was announced that not only is a large skating-floor to be constructed at "Maidania," but that, by arrangement, the old enclosed skating rink will for the time being be closed. Skaters will now be able to pursue this vigorous form of exercise in cooler and more attractive surroundings, while the rink will undoubtedly add much to the entertainment provided at the northern end of the maidan. Much complaint is being made by cricketers and others of the occupation of the maidan first by the exhibition and now by a kind of pleasure fair, and they grumble, not unnaturally, that they are being deprived of their rights. At the same time they should realise that there are others to be considered besides themselves. The maidan has never been dedicated to cricket, nor in fact to any purpose, which is not military. Every one agreed in giving up the maidan for an exhibition to be held in celebration of Their Majesties' visit, and now that this is over the gentlemen, who took the personal trouble and bore the financial risk involved in organising this event, are rightly claiming some consideration. It is no secret that a portion of the maidan has been enclosed for a further period in order that the guarantors, who are at present at a loss, may have an opportunity of recouping themselves. At the same time this piece of ground nightly gives amusement to a greater number of people than could play cricket on it at any one time, while now that the ground will again give opportunity for healthy and vigorous exercise, one objection of the cricketers and the others has been removed. What we would like to see however, is a little more expedition in removing those buildings of the Exhibition proper, which are no longer in use.

THEIR Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke will pay a visit to Bhavnagger next week. Their Excellencies will probably start on the 15th instant on their tour and return to Bombay on the 18th.

MR. C. F. NAPIER Acting Advocate General, has been nominated an Additional Member of the Madras Lagislative Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, Madras, will hold an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire at the Banqueting Hall on the 23rd instant.

MR. J. R. HENDERSON, Superintendent, Madras Museum, has been granted combind privilege leave and special leave for 6 months with effect from 5th May.

A WARRANT has been issued by Khan Abdul Mejidh Khan, Magistrate of Rawalpindi, against the managing director, Chandrabhan, and the secretary, Chhabildas, of the Hindustan Business Company, Limited, of Lahore, under Section 420, I.P. C., for alleged cheating.

SIR C. O. ROOS-KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, is still in Derajat though further trouble with the Mahsuds now seems unlikely. Some sniping at the Border Police posts, and the cutting of the telegraph wire in the direction of Wano, were the only extent to which the tribesmen committed themselves.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition, telegraphing from Yumbung on March 4th, says that the new road has been completed between Lower Renging and Balek and that work of metalling the section between Sirpo and Renging has been commenced. Owing to inclement weather the road between Rammi, Dunbang and Renging has almost become a bog.

A MOVEMENT has been started among the Lahore Mussalmans to celebrate the birthday of Mahomet as a new" Id" and meetings and *melas* have been held in the Islamia College and other places. The movement is condemned by the followers of the late Mirza Chullam Kadiani, who has a larger following among educated Mussalmans, and who held that the Koran appointed two "Ids," and that there could not be a third.

EVERY year when the cold weather at Home sets in, hundreds of people fly from ice and snow southward to the Riviera. Motorists from all countries drive their cars there by road in competition, and never is the advantage of the motor-car better illustrated than over the long stretch of roads leading almost over half of Europe. In the year 1912 the race to Monaco was again won on Continental Motor Tyres, which is another proof of their wonderful reliability and sound construction.

THE Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have submitted a representation to Government pointing out the desirability of accounts relating to industrial undertakings carried on by the State being published, where such undertakings compete with private enterprise. The Committee of the Chamber point out at the same time that such concerns as small arms and shell factories might be excluded from this arrangement, in case the recommendation they make is accepted.

IN the second stage of the Financial Statement the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao will move the following resolution:—(1) That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the sum of Rupees thirty-three lakhs and seven thousand under the head No. 18 (1), (4), be reduced by 5 lakhs; (2) that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the sum of rupees thirty-eight lakhs and sixty-one thousand under the head No, 18 ( ) be increased by rupees twenty-five thousand.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Statement by the Imperial Chancellor.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, introduced himself to the new Reichstag this afternoon with the following statement in respect to Anglo-German relationships:—

Deputies Franck and Speck have referred to the utterances which the English Prime Minister made yesterday in the Lower House as to the mutual relationships of England and Germany. In agreement with those utterances, I, for my part, will make the following statement:—

The English War Minister, Lord Haldane, during his presence here, if without power to conclude binding agreements, yet, on behalf of the English Cabinet, discussed thoroughly (Durchsprechen) with us the points at which the interests of the two countries touch in order to establish a basis for trustful relationships. (Shouts of "Bravo.") The exchange of opinion, which was cordially welcomed (lebhaft begruesst) by us, took place in repeated searching and frank conversations, and will be continued. (Loud cheers.) I trust that the honourable House will agree with me that at the persent stage of the affair I cannot go into details. ("Quite true.") But I desired not to delay in informing the House of the fact of the discussions and of their object.

This brief statement, which was read from a paper, was received by the members with a loud roar of "Bravo" that seemed to come from all parts of the House.

SPEECHES IN THE REICHSTAG.

The references to the foreign situation in the preceding debate had been of a very brief description. Herr Frank, a Socialist, who opened the discussion on the estimates, said that above all things, reform in expenditure was necessary and specially in that on the army and navy. There were no substantial reasons for the increase of the army, which had been positively forced on the Government by that House. The present time was the most unfavourable that could be imagined for such measures. The English had been presuaded that Germany was thinking of nothing but attacking them, and it acted like a revelation when trade unionists in England saw that the powerful peace party of Socialists had gained so enormously in votes. The pacific efforts of the Labour party would thereby only be strengthened. In general the Socialists would support any efforts to establish peace among the peoples. In the disagreement with England, however, help must come from the English themselves. In the conflict with Germany they had been pursuing a chimera. To-day they had the desire to come to sincere understanding with great German nation. It was to be hoped that peaceful views would prevail everywhere in the world.

Herr Speck (Centre) was not very encouraging with regard to the impending army and navy bills, the announcement of which, he said, had come as a surprise after the statements made last year by the Naval Secretary and the Minister for War. It was not, he continued, clear from the Finance Minister's statement how the expense of these measures was to be covered. The Centre would regard a reintroduction of the succession duties rejected in 1909 as a slight on those parties which had made such great sacrifices for finance reform. Indeed, new taxes, whatever their nature might be, must be avoided. The outlay must be restricted, economies practised, and the already available means made to suffice. Over £4,000,000 for the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the shipyard at Wilhelmshaven, and works at Heligoland had been placed on the ordinary estimates. These votes, however, belonged to the ordinary estimates, and the sum mentioned should be free from the new defence bills. True, the extraordinary estimates would have to be covered by a loan, but fresh demands from the defence of the country must be met out of the ordinary revenue. There were limits to the nation's power of paying. Under existing conditions they should exercise great self-restraint in criticising international affairs, but an improvement of the very uncertain situation was desirable.

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE.

Count Westarp (Conservative) said he would not dwell on foreign affairs. He did not share the hope that the successes of the Socialists would produce a serious desire for peace in England. Things which had been proved by the events of last summer made it still necessary for them to keep their armaments strong and efficient, and for that purpose they must have all the forces of the nation at their disposal (Cheers.) They did not believe that their fleet was a luxury—("Very true")—and at any rate, they reserved to themselves the right to judge what in this respect they regrded as a luxury, and what as an urgent necessity ("Quite true.") In the case of the armament bills, they would, as always, fulfil their natural national duty, and vote everything that was shown to them by experts to be absolutely necessary. (Cheers from the Right; cries of "Sucession duties" from the Left; "You really should drop the succession duties" and laughter from the Left.) At any rate, we will wait and see what the bills bring us. But, in reply to your interruptions, I may state that our well-know attitude of rejection towards the succession duties remains unchanged.

Dr. Junck (National Liberal), who followed, said they would not be able to do without the succession duties. The great sums required for the army and navy could be raised only by direct Imperial taxation, and he must declare that his party would absolutely reject any further burdens on trade or articles of consumption. They had given their army and navy a brilliant position, and the moneyed classes should regard it as a matter of honour to come to the rescue here. There were people who, in exaggerated national Chauvinism, demanded new armament bills and then made the Chancellor responsible for them. His party would scrutinise those measures very closely, and test their necessity in detail, though with the intention of voting what was needful in the interests of the honour and prestige of the empire. ("Bravo!") After the statement of the Chancellor, he would not express himself on foreign politics. He would only point out with gratification that they were apparently about to attain better relationship to England, and all the more so because the German nation had not forgotten and would not easily forget, the lesson of the Morocco business. If it should really be serious this time, his party would not be the last joyfully to give their support to the Imperial Government. The negotiations with England would meet with success if more consideration were shown to the susceptibilities of Germany, which had not been the case in the speech of the Minister, Mr. Churchill. ("Quite true.") It showed very little understanding of the feelings of the German people to speak of their fleet as a luxury in the present position of affairs.

"A JOYFUL ECHO."

The official organ of the Conservatives, the *Kreuzzeitung*, says: Certainly long years have elapsed since the British Government made declarations as to the development of Anglo-German relationships which awakened so general and joyful an echo in Germany as Mr. Asquith's speech in the Lowar House yesterday, because it proves that the circles responsible for English policy have taken more trouble than in the past to think themselves into the political situation of the German Empire, and have drawn the resulting conclusions. And this is so gratifying a step forward that we are inclined to assume that this time the aim of an Anglo-German understanding, which of late years had become almost legendary, will really be attained. . . It is our opinion that what are at present the two mightiest States in Europe have an enormous common mission to fulfil in the world, and that accordingly it is their most urgent duty to come to an understanding. The supporters of this theory are increasing visibly in the ranks of Ministerialists as well as in those of the Opposition. Of that the wise and effective speech of Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, seems to us a most convincing proof. If we understand him aright, he is a friend of an Anglo-German agreement, and when he states that Germany will always need a mighty fleet, he certainly has thought to himself that the fleet can cause as little useasiness in England as the existence of the English Fleet can in Germany when both States are united by close bonds of friendship, and share the conviction that in case of war the two fleets would operate, not against, but with one another.

Count Revenllow, who has always been very suspicious of British actions, admits, in the Agrarian, *Deutsche Togeszeitung*, that Mr. Asquith's words "seem to be meant in earnest," and lays stress on his statement that the two Governments have a sincere and determined wish to lay the foundations of an improved mutual attitude, adding, "Whether or not it is done will be practically decessive for the future of the two powers: how it is done will form an answer to the question whether it was right for German Government to accede to the British overtures."

GERMAN LIBERAL COMMENT.

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* writes: How could such demonstrations echo away without producing an effect in Germany? True, if it was words, and nothing but words, they would no longer product any effect. But we may hope that deeds will follow them. For Mr. Asquith spoke of "the practical possibilities of a settlement being under discussion," and Lord Crewe added that an understanding between the two countries as to their "places in the world" for the present and the future would not be impossible. Nor can it any longer be regarded as impossible that the ground should be cut away from jealousy as to naval policy. Without wishing to anticipate developments and without indulging in optimistic extravagances, one can already incline to the opinion that the road is begining to be opened from an unedifying and hardly "correct" relationship to an agreeable and cordial one consonant with former traditions and mutual advantage.

The Radical *Berliner Tageblatt* writes: Much ground for scepticism as the development of Anglo-German relationships may have given, the declarations of the Prime Minister can only be regarded as highly important, and as the first substantial proof that the English Government is really in earnest in its desire to get on to a better footing with us. . . . Mr. Asquith let it plainly be seen that in the Berlin conversations both sides obtained the conviction that neither of the two nations cherishes aggressive plans against the other. He calls this at the same time a great gain and only a negative result. With that he obviously means to indicate the positive conclusion which will result for both parties from this recognition, namely, that agreement as to a limitation of the measure of future armaments has not yet been attained. This was, of course, expected by no one, and it is not necessary to complain. If an atmosphere of sincerity and of business-like negotiation on the basis of fair play takes the place of past mistrust, an understanding on the naval question will come of itself as Sir Edward Grey once expressed it.

Another Radical paper, the *Boersen Courier*," says: It will certainly be welcomed with joy in Germany if the Berlin conversations should open up the prospect of formal negotiations with specific aims and definite standpoints, end of really friendly and trustful relationshps. But when even English newspapers describe it as necessary that deeds should follow words this may be all the more emphatically demanded from the side of Germany.

GERMAN NAVY BILL.

With reference to the suggestion that Mr. Asquith's speech was intended to affect the forthcoming German Navy Bill, it may be stated that the British Government was aware that the bill is ready, and will be presented to the Reichstag as soon as the War Office and the Treasury are agreed upon the simultaneous additions to be made to the army. The contents of the Navy Bill were communiacted to Lord Haldane.

L. ASCH.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS.

The following Press Note has been re-issued by Government:—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India students or others who have proceeded to England, desired to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign counties in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who owing to embarassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England, the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General-in-Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

PROSPECTS OF MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Members of Conference in London.

EFFECT ON CONTINENTAL INDUSTRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Industrial Council is sitting, endeavouring to remove the dead-lock in the coal dispute.

Workers are being rendered idle in increasing numbers. The railway trains, the number of which has been much curtailed, are hopelessly overcrowded. Meanwhile, the strikers are described as spending their holiday very cheerfully.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The coal-owners are re-assembling in London after meetings in their districts, which have re-affirmed their attitude.

The Miners' Executive met in London last evening to consider district reports. The Secretary stated that the men were still uncompromising, and that there was no truth in the rumour that many of the federated areas were wishful to resume.

In spite of this statement, the papers are generally hopeful of speedy action tending to a settlement.

The papers state that Mr. Asquith hopes to meet both sides to-day.

The *Times* correspondent at Cardiff says that the executive of the South Wales Coal-Owners Association has been summoned to London. Their departure is attributed to the action of the authorities, as they were previously determined not to go to London unless officially invited.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government will introduce a Bill to-morrow, establishing a minimum wage. After being read a first time, it will be submitted to the Coal-owners' and Miners' executives and then to district conferences to fix the minima, and will probably be passed in a fortnight.

LATER.

The Miners' executive has informed the transport workers and the railway men that a sympathetic strike is unnecessary.

The papers publish telegrams from seaside resorts, descriptive of the holiday-making of the miners, which they contrast with the distress of other workers, of whom it is estimated that 350,000 are idle. There is an enormous drain on the funds of the unions for unemployed pay, which in the case of the railwaymen will be greater than during the railway strike.

The crowd raided a coal depot at Ryhope in Sunderland yesterday, and looted three truck-loads of coal.

Industries on the Continent are seriously affected, an instance of which is that the Spanish orange export trade is practically ruined.

Pennsylvania owners have refused the demand of the anthracite miners for an eight-hour day and a twenty per cent. increase in wages.

Mining strikes are threatened in Germany, France and Bohemia.

LATER.

Although the papers are daily filled with columns of matter concerning the strike, discussion of Government intervention and conjectures respecting the duration of strike, several important factors remain wholly obscure.

One thing clear is that every miner in the three Kingdoms, numbering 1,065,000, has struck and a sudden cessation of the coal supply is already producing dire consequences on some important industries. There is much distress among the casual workers at the docks and elsewhere.

No particulars are available regarding the actual stocks of coal on hand. Apparently railways and gas and electric companies are fairly supplied, but the wholesale curtailment of train services and warning to consumers to be careful in the use of light suggest that the supply of coal is not excessive.

The general outlook varies daily, but everything appears to depend upon whether miners insist on the acceptance of their schedule of the minimum wage. There is a general disposition towards hopefulness, but there has hitherto been small justification for the belief that the miners will yield except perhaps increasing destitution and pressure upon them by the trades which are suffering.

The *Times* urgently advocates a national self-defence organisation against the strike, the careful distribution of coal from available stocks to the poor at reasonable prices, a systematic economy of fuel and light, the early closing of banks and post offices, daylight working of factories and other measures of similar nature. It also suggests the establishment of cooking centres at schools and public places and says the moral effect of such an organisation would be enormous.

Demand for Indian Coal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The *Statesman* learns that fifty-one steamers to load full coal cargoes this month, amounting to three hundred thousand tons, have been booked in the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Traffic Department. The coal appears to be all bunker coal for ports other than European.

HONOUR TO AN ADMIRAL.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Rear-Admiral Cradock has been created a Knight-Commander of the Victorian Order.

[Rear-Admiral Christopher Cradock was appointed to the command of the Atlantic Fleet during last year. He has seen active service in the Soudan in 1891, and in China in 1900, when for his gallantry at Taku he was promoted to captain. From 1894-6 he served in the Royal Yacht and in 1909 was an A. D. C. to the King. He has now been decorated for his services at the wreck of the s. s. "Delhi" when his flagship the "Duke of Edinburgh" stood by, and the Admiral personally superintended the work of rescuing the late Duke of Fife and his family. Reuter at the time described how the Admiral when rescues of passengers and crew were being effected from the wrecked steamer, stood waist-deep in the surf, in order to supervise the work of his men.]

THE CHINESE MUTINEERS.

Murder of Officials at Kuldja.

REV, DAY SHOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WEI-HAI-WEI, MARCH 5.

The Republicans are gaining the upper hand, and are driving the recalcitrants to the south-west.

The conditions at Pekin and Tientsin tend to encourage the malcontents.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 5.

The mutiny of the Manchu troops at Kuldja is increasing, and the mutineers are murdering the officials. The Russian Consul at Tientsin has requested Kharbin to send troops to protect the settlement. It is intended to despatch three companies.

Cutting of Queues.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 5.

The Chinese New Year celebrations were marked by disturbances throughout Malaysia, due to the enforced cutting of *queues*. The Government has given notice that it will afford protection to objectors.

PEKIN, MARCH 6.

The mutineers at Chingnow, after commandeering carts and mules belonging to Bishop Scott who is on tour, shot and killed the Reverend Day who was accompanying the Bishop.

Two thousand troops have revolted and looted Kiu-kiang in the Yangtse Valley.

TIENTSIN, MARCH 6.

Eight hundred Japanese troops have arrived at Ching-wang-tao from Port Arthur and are expected at Tientsin at midnight. Five hundred more have left Mukden for Tientsin.

MANCHESTER ELECTION.

Newly-Appointed Minister Defeated.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The following is the result of the by-election at Manchester, South, necessitated by the appointment of Mr. A. A. Haworth to be a Junior Lord of the Treasury :—

Glazebrook (C).....	7,051
Haworth (L).....	6,472
Majority.....	579

Conservative gain.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The South Manchester election sensation is compared with the defeat of Mr. Gerald Loder on a similar appointment, which was the precursor of the fall of the Balfour Government. The Conservatives are elated, while the Liberals are despondent, and admit that it is a very grave blow.

Mr. Haworth, in a speech, said the defeat was due to misrepresentation of the Insurance Bill, to the coal strike, and the suffragist outrages in London.

Mr. Glazebrook attributed his victory to the Government rushing the Insurance Bill through Parliament, attempting to pass Home Rule without consulting the people, and to Welsh Disestablishment.

[At the December election in 1910, Mr. Haworth was returned unopposed owing Mr. Glazebrook being late on nomination day, but in the election in January of the same year his opponent was Captain V. Jackson, and his majority was 2,452.]

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Withdrawal of Russian Troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Morrell, said "I understand that orders have been issued for the withdrawal to Russia of the troops at Enzeli and Resht, also for a withdrawal from Kazvin. A part of the force withdrawn from Kazvin will remain at Enzeli and Resht, the remainder returning to Russia. A considerable reduction of the troops at Tabriz has also been ordered."

Sir E. Grey added that the British Minister had reported on the 2nd instant that the ex-Shah had left Persia.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Ross Sights Approved by N. R. A.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The National Rifle Association has cabled to the Canadian Association, approving the designs for sights for the Ross rifle, which were submitted.

This enables almost any sight to be used with the Ross rifle at Bisley.

A SIAMESE PLOT.

BANGKOK, MARCH 5.

A number of officers have been arrested for attempting to cause a mutiny among the troops of the garrison. The Navy is also affected. Documents disclose a plot of considerable dimensions. Many arrests have been made and the situation is well in hand.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

ROME, MARCH 6.

The Italians lost 60 killed and 172 wounded at Derna on the 4th of March.

THE DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

France has challenged for the Davis Cup. The draw has resulted as follows :—England plays France and the winner meets America.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Raid and Arrests at their Head-Quarters.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The most violent of the Suffragettes, on being brought up at Bow Street Police Court were given two months' hard labour.

The Magistrate remarked that their behaviour was perfectly intolerable.

The severe sentences were greeted with applause.

The British Museum and other institutions have been closed for fear of damage.

LATER.

The police have seized the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union in London, and have arrested Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her husband.

LONDON, MARCH. 6.

It is understood that Miss Christobel Pankhurst has been arrested in connection with yesterday's raid.

LATER.

The Royal palaces have been closed for fear of suffragette outrages.

It is stated that the charge against Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst is one of conspiring to incite malicious damage to property.

LATER

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke who were recently sentenced for widow smashing will be included in the charge of conspiring to incite damage to property. Miss Christabel Pankhurst has not yet been arrested. her whereabouts being unknown.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is honorary treasurer, of the Women's Social and Political Union, and joint editor of "Votes for Women." During mail week she expressed the following views to an interviewer:—

"The Government have, by a succession of blunders, placed themselves in a situation from which it is difficult to retreat. At the same time, they are extremely reluctant to advance and will only do so under strong pressure. Their policy, therefore, will be to mark time, all the more so because, if by shirking action they can hold the question of woman suffrage in a state of suspended animation for nine months, they see a fair prospect of tiding over the crisis altogether. It is hardly necessary to remind the public that the conditions of the Parliament Act render it necessary for any measure that is intended to become law to pass the House of Commons in the first two years of the life of any Parliament. That means that if the Parliament session of 1912 can be brought to an end without a definite settlement of the suffrage issue, that issue passes out of the range of immediate practical politics for some years. Now, if the Government can keep the representatives of the suffrage movement dallying while they bring forward different alternatives for discussion, it is obviously their policy to do so. And there are rumours which emanate from certain influential sources, which indicate that this is the course, which they will attempt to take. Just as in November 1911, the promise of the Manhood Suffrage Bill was brought forward to torpedo the Conciliation Bill, so it it is now suggested that, in spite of the pledges given by the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, and accepted by the non-militant societies, the Manhood Suffrage Bill will be torpedoed in its turn by a Government measure for electoral reform under some other name. This Bill will be named and framed so as not to admit of any women suffrage amendment, and the torpedoed Conciliation Bill will be salvaged. There will be, of course, a new parleying with the suffragists, and a new set of 'offers' and 'inducements' will be brought forward, all cunningly devised to provoke discussion and to gain time."

THE ROTHSCHILD OUTRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's assailant was a man named Tebbitt, a manufacturer's agent. He was remanded.

His solicitor said he had been over-studying.

THE SOMALILAND MULLAH.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt explained that the despatch of troops to Berbera was due to the Mullah having recently had an unusually successful skirmish with the friendlies.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. steamer "Mongolia" has shipped £350,000 of gold for India.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BELGAUM, MARCH 6.

Last night the Jain ladies conference resumed its work at 8 p.m., when Miss Patil of Sangle and others spoke on female education, and a resolution pointing out the superstitions which ought to be rooted out from Indian women was adopted. A committee of ladies was appointed for carrying on the conference work.

To-day the Jain Conference concluded its business after passing the budget and electing the office bearers for the next year

The reply from His Excellency the Governor thanking the Conference for the resolution of loyalty was read amid loud cheers.

The Conference dispersed after cheers to the King-Emperor and the Jain Dharma.

TESTING OF INDIGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Lieut. Col. Ranking, I. M. S., formerly Professor of Chemistry, in the Medical College, Calcutta, in a report reproduced in the *Indian Planters Gazette* urges that the value of indigo as dye-stuff, must be gauged solely by its dyeing power. He points out that German insistance on the quantity of indigotin present is quite unreliable, and gives an erroneous comparison of the value of natural and synthetic indigo as dye-stuffs. He urges planters to insist upon marks being tested by the dyeing power, and not by the percentage of indigotin. Then they will have nothing to fear from synthetic competition, since the value of the dye depends in no way solely upon indigotin, but upon other chemical bodies which it contains, which are not and cannot be imitated in any synthetic imitation.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

A Bepin Chander Pal Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, in reply to the question put by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu regarding the arrest of Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal, Mr. Stevenson Moore said :—"It is not true that Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal was arrested or that he was released on his explaining firstly that the complainant had voluntarily left his "alwan" behind, and secondly, that he had caused it to be sent the Criminal Investigation Department. Government has caused an enquiry to be made and the police report of the fact is this :—On the 30th December last Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal left his house at Kalighat by tram at about 9-40 a. m. He was followed by a watcher who proceeded in the trailer car and accompanied Mr. Pal as far as Dr. Sundari Mohan Das's house at No. 76-77 Sukea's Street. The watcher remained outside the street. At about 7-30 p. m. Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal came out of Dr. Das's house and stood on the footpath on Cornwallis Street. The watcher remained at some little distance. Mr. Pal suddenly turned round and walking fast to where the watcher was standing caught hold of him by his "alwan" and demanded his name. The watcher inquired for what purpose his name was wanted. Mr. Pal is then reported to have pulled the watcher by the ear and dragged him by his 'alwan" towards Dr. Das's house at the same time calling the darwan of the house to come and seize the watcher. Fearing that he would be assaulted inside the house the watcher escaped leaving his "alwan" in Mr. Pal's hands, Mr. Pal shouted to a sweetmeat vendor who was standing by to capture the watcher. The sweetmeat vendor proceeded in pursuit of the watcher, but was almost immediately called back by Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal and his durwan. The watcher proceeded to the Sukea's Street Thana where he reported the occurrence to Sub-Inspector H. C. Lahiri who was in charge of the station. Sub-Inspector Lahiri, on receipt of this news accompanied the watcher to the house of Dr. Das taking with him a head constable and two constables. On arriving at the house he called out to the durwan, but received no response. Shortly afterwards he saw a servant leaving the house with a bundle which was evidently the watcher's wrapper and a letter. The wrapper was returned that same afternoon by Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal to the late Rai Bahadur Gunta with a letter. Sub-Inspector Lahiri, after repeated calls, eventually obtained a response from Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal who came to the door of the house and inquired what the matter was. On being informed of the complaint which had been made against him, Mr. Pal stated that he was annoyed at the police coming to make an enquiry in such a trivial manner when he was in a friend's house as this was likely to be taken exception to by his friend. The Sub-Inspector invited Mr. Pal to leave the house in order that the enquiry might be conducted elsewhere. Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal then came out on the street and on seeing the police there inquired if he was to be arrested. He complained that the officer who was shadowing him had behaved in an objectionable manner as he had been making enquiries about him from the servants in Dr. Das's house. He admitted having caught hold of the watcher by his wrapper and having dragged him towards the house in order to take his name and address and get him identified by the durwan and the servants and also admitted having ordered the sweetmeat vendor to pursue the watcher. On this Sub-Inspector Lahiri who was present at Bombay on the occasion of Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal's recent conviction in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay reminded the latter of this incident and remarked that he would not have expected this conduct from him after what he had said in tears in the Court on that occasion. On this Mr. Bapin Chunder Pal asked the Sub-Inspector to let this matter drop, turn away the spectators who had collected on that spot and to come inside the house. Dr. Das then arrived on the scene and in the presence of Mr. Pal apologised for the latter's conduct. Dr. Das and Mr. Bapin Pal then asked the Sub-Inspector to forget the incident and not to give any publicity to it. The Sub-Inspector then left the spot and took no further action in the matter beyond recording the fact in his Thana Case Register. It is not true Mr. Pal was arrested by the Sub-Inspector in connection with this case or that he was released on explaining that the complainant had voluntarily left his alwan behind."

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Sir William Duke presiding, the report of the Select Committee on the Orissa Tenancy Bill was presented by Mr. M. Macpherson who, referring to the note of dissent signed by several members of the Committee, said that they expected the notes of dissent on the Bills affecting relations of landlord and tenant and the points raised in that note would be discussed later on.

His Honour said he felt obliged to draw attention to a point of some importance in the leading article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrica* on the 5th March in which reference was made to the motion of which Mr. Das had given notice and there also appeared the Hon. Member's note of dissent which at that moment had been laid on the table as part of the report of the Select Committee, but had already been communicated to the editor of the newspaper. The proceedings of the Select Committee had always been regarded as confidential and he thought it was rather an objectionable innovation that any part of the proceeding should be communicated to the Press before the report itself was made public. They had never had definite rules as to the procedure of Select Committees, but the custom had never been infringed. In this instance objection to the publication was enhanced by the fact that the note of dissent would not be the same as that which now appeared in the report of the Select Committee. In addition to what had been printed Hon Members had occupied considerable space with criticism of the constitution of the Select Committee and the procedure it followed which he had had to rule out of order and direct that it should not have been printed. The Hon. Member would see that if proceedings of the Select Committee were not regarded as confidential they must be conducted in an entirely different manner than at present. Everything must be open to discussion and the whole procedure be made much more cumbrous and less effective.

Mr. Das said he did not know that he was committing a breach of order by communicating his note of dissent and if he had done so he apologised. He then moved a resolution that the consideration of the Orissa Tenancy Bill be not taken up in this Council, but the resolution was defeated by 31 votes to 9.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

Thoughts by a Native Thinker.

OVER-DOING REPRESENTATION.

I am not at all sorry for the fate of the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the Imperial Legislative Council for the constitution of District Councils. If a majority had voted in its favour, I should have been sorry for the reformed Councils. Mr. Gokhale affirmed that his object was to bring the public into closer touch with the administration. He spoke of a bureaucracy working in the dark, and expatiated on the blessings of conducting the administration in the light of public criticism. Give the Collector an Advisory Council, and according to Mr. Gokhale, the administration will undergo much improvement and will be so much more popular. It is possible to make too much even of the representative principle. It cannot work as an universal specific for all the ills, real or supposed, of the body politic, nor is it suited to all seasons, places, and circumstances. This is an obvious truth ; but it has to be inculcated, from time to time, as a corrective to the ardour of many of our patriots. The proposal is least adapted to fit in with the conditions in which it was designed to work. The reply given by the Home Member, Sir Reginald Craddock, was conclusive. Indeed, a man of much less ability might have demolished Mr. Gokhale's case as completely, because it was intrinsically so weak. As Sir Reginald put it, the Collector was an executive officer, whose duty it was to carry out the policy prescribed for his guidance, and to apply that policy to concrete cases at different times. He has to obey orders and follow rules. He has to supervise generally the administration of his district, and to see that the work was peformed well and efficiently. There is no reason why he should be clogged with a Council. It was likely to be a hindrance and an obstruction, and a fruitful cause of delays, and while it would entail extra work and correspondence, it would detract from the efficacy of the administration. Mr. Gokhale regretted that the position of the Collector, so far as the people were concerned, had been weakened, and he enumerated the causes which have led to the change. But so far from strengthening his position, the Councils would have added yet another cause tending to its greater weakness. It is complained that the Collector has no power of initiative, that he is too much under Secretariat control, that he has to write too many reports, and that the circumlocution involved by red-tape was fatal to prompt and decisive action in cases where it was necessary for the sake of efficacy. It is complained that burdened with work, sickened by delays, and harassed by excess of supervision by able secretaries, rendered censorious and supercilious by the commanding position in which they found themselves, the district officer has little time to look abroad and cultivate acquaintance with the people, and understand their wants and feelings. What is is really wanted is to improve his position, in order to render him an effective and beneficent force in his district.

WANTED—MEN,

The Bishop of Bombay, recording his impressions of the Delhi Durbar in "the Bombay Diocesan," observed: "This Government of ours is in danger of being drowned in ink and smothered under tons of paper. It is the man that India still respects and reverences, and is ready to adore" ; and he pleads for the right sort of men as district officers Given such an officer, he should be allowed perfect freedom, within his limits, and under the rules prescribed for his guidance. It may be said that we receive such men as the system of competitive examination may give us. But whatever kind of man he may be, he would be crippled by a council in the office which he is to occupy. From inquiries I have made of native gentlemen holding good positions in Government service, I gather that the Civil Service, taken as a whole, is capable and efficient, and that its members are anxious to do their duty honestly. Let the system be improved, whereby the district officer may, under proper safeguards, have some power of initiative, and may not be doomed to answer eternal queries and to write reports and furnish information on every topic under the sun. Let it be generally recognized that he can be more profitably employed in the open, talking with villagers, interrogating, advising, and if need be, admonishing them. A District Council associated with an executive officer will not smooth the progress of administration. It will be the fifth wheel of the coach—a drag, a superfluity, an encumbrance.

ALTRUISTIC ADVICE.

THERE is still much soreness in the European community of Calcutta over the change of capital They will, no longer, say with Lord Curzon that Calcutta has been dethroned. They proudly declare that all is not lost by the transfer of Government to "the moribund city of Delhi." But they are much concerned for the general welfare of India, and their apprehensions have been voiced by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the representation it made recently to the Supreme Government. They profess to be perfectly altruistic in the expression of what they make out to be a common grievance. They are grieved on account of the huge outlay that will be required for the new capital, and Delhi was about the last place to be selected as the capital of the Indian Empire. Indeed, they would have borne their altered position, with greater fortitude and composure, if "a trade centre like Bombay" had been exalted in the place of Calcutta. The Chamber would rather have Simla as the virtual capital and seat of the Government of India. Calcutta was perpetually declaiming against Simla, when it shared the attentions of Government with the metropolis. But now that Calcutta has dropped out of rivalry with the summer capital, the Chamber discovers in it virtues and possibilities never suspected before. Anxious that the evil of the new scheme should be minimized by reducing the period of residence of the Government of Delhi, as far as possible, the Chamber proposes that the Viceroy should spend a few weeks during the cold weather in each of the Presidency towns. The disadvantages of an absentee Viceroy and a peripatetic Government are so gross and obvious that it is strange that the proposal should ever have been made by such a shrewd and sensible body as the Bengal Chamber.

DIVERSITY OF INTERESTS.

ALL the mischief arises from Calcutta being afflicted by an over-weening sense of its own value and importance. But Calcutta is not India, and her interests are not necessarily the interests of India. The complex and bewildering divisions of this vast country are not merely ethnographical, but are also topographical. There is often a conflict of interests ranging city against city, and province against province. This is why Bombay, Madras, Karachi and other large cities of India do not perceieve a common grievance in the mortification of Calcutta. While the Bengal Chamber is heaping contumely on Delhi, the Chairman of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce has roundly declared that Government have done a wise thing in removing the capital to Delhi. "There can be no question," he said, "that, situated at Calcutta, the Supreme Government has gradually, as the years rolled on, allowed the interests of India, as a whole, to be subordinated to those of the seaport town and the presidency of Bengal." What do they know of India, he asks, who only know Calcutta ? Europeans who spend half their lives in Calcutta return home "without ever knowing a word of the language, or understanding the real India, as we, up-country people know;" and he cruelly adds "there is no place more out of touch with Indian sentiment than Calcutta." This is an illustration of the diversity of local interests in India resulting in a corresponding diversity of opinions.

SARCASTIC CIVILITY.

The Government reply to the representation of the Bengal Chamber is studiously civil and most temperately worded. Yet a mild hint of sarcasm runs through it. Reading between the lines, it conveys to the memorialists in the gentlest and most soothing manner possible, that Calcutta is not India. Government have no desire to minimize the great importance of "the local interests involved," reminding them at the same time that "the changes proposed were designed to conduce to the better administration of India, and the greater prosperity and happiness of its people, as a whole," It is hoped that "bearing in mind the wider interests involved, and the manner of the reception of these proposals in other parts of India, this local dissatisfaction may soon disappear." There is no doubt that it is class and local interests which have dominated the feelings of a considerable section of the public of Calcutta, since the announcement of Delhi as the new capital of India.

DION.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

His Brief but Popular Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

The *Madras Mail* writes,—"Lord Carmichael's tour, his first and last in this Presidency, has shown great popularity. His Excellency's concern for the Indian people is sincere and in its natnre practical though circumstances may not permit of much practical effect being given to it during the short tenure of Governorship and His Excellency's accessibility has been very highly appreciated. During the tour many local questions of interest have been brought to his notice and we understand that his attention has been particularly drawn to the desirability of affording better opportunities to non-officials in municipal administration, more especially in regard to the appointment to chairmanships. It is probable that in one case at least His Excellency will endeavour to meet the wishes of the municipality concerned, for he is known to hold strongly to the theory that full opportunities for acquiring experience should be given to Municipal Councillors even at some temporary cost to efficiency. But though the tour may have official results it is mainly as personal success that must be regarded. Everywhere His Excellency has won the good will of the people. We have only to glance at our Indian contemporaries to see how cordially every kindly act and speech of his during the tour have been appreciated. It seems to be specially gratifying to them that he displayed solicitude for prisoners in the jails he visited and instances of it are recorded with warm approval. His Excellency's speeches have been reported in the Press with some difficulty owing to the fact that on some occasions Press representatives were not as well placed as they should have been, but speeches will have been read with interest for their references to some of the main problems of Indian administration and of the development of India's prosperity in Bengal. Every utterance of His Excellency's is evidently noted with all interest with which indications of the policy of the Governor-elect are studied in his future charge and if speeches do not afford much material for forecasts of policy in regard to particular questions they give an assurance of great sympathy and judgment more likely to be sound because it is not hastily pronounced."

The *Hindu* says.—"It will not be a matter of surprise to those who have followed Lord Carmichael's all too brief course of his stewardship of this province that his first and last tour in this Presidency should have been so successful and popular as the accounts of our Special Correspondent will show. Replies which His Excellency gave to various addresses presented to him were necessarily brief and did not refer to any large questions of administrative policy, but they were as usual full of shrewd observations and pleasant humour and breathed that true spirit of sympathy and sincerity which have come to be associated with his utterances. The most noticeable events in the tour were some facts which came to His Excellency's notice in the Coimbatore Jail would serve as an eye-opener to him in understanding the spirit which the jail administration is carried on in this Presidency."

RIOTING AT JAMALPUR.

The Police Assaulted and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A serious rioting is reported from Jamalpur (E. I. Railway) in consequence of which a Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police and nine constables are in hospital seriously injured. The rioting was the result of a strike of 5,000 workmen over the question of a half month's pay as a bonus in connection with the King's visit. The workmen said that they would not get the expected bonus and they thought the contractors were standing between them and the "Sahibs" and preventing them getting the bonus. On the 1st instant one thousand workmen struck work and when the police came to prevent them obstructing other workmen, they commenced throwing bricks at them and the Sub-Inspector was seriously wounded. In the meantime others joined the strikers and when the armed police from Monghyr, who had been sent for, arrived they found most of the 5,000 offering resistance. A full fight ensued in the course of which nine constables were injured. The rioters also pelted stones at European houses shattering the panes of windows. It was not until yesterday when reinforcements arrived from Howrah that order was restored. Forty arrests have been made and it is expected that the work will be resumed shortly.

N. I. ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Bombay Ladies' Branch.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday in Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay H. E. Lady Clarke presided and there was a large number of ladies present.

THE REPORT.

The following are extracts from the twenty-first annual report for 1911, which was read by Miss Shirin M. Cursetji :—The Executive Committee has the honour to lay before its members the Report from January 1911 to Dec. 1911. Before all it may be remarked that an Association organised and worked by ladies alone, should have had an uninterrupted and such a progressive existence as to have attained its majority, is a matter for pardonable self-pride and self-congratulation. Six committee meetings took place during the year. Rooms were kindly lent for them twice by the Committee of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, once by Mrs. Stanley Reed, Lady Petit, Lady Chandavarkar and Mrs. Hall, and further business was executed by three circulars. At a meeting in February it was resolved that a change in the name of The Work Guild calling it "The Bombay Ladies Work Guild" was out of order, according to Rule 14, and that in future it should bear the name as defined in Rule 14, which is as follows:—"In consideration of the Work Guild having been originated by this Association Rs. 200 a year shall be subscribed by this Association to the Work Guild as long as funds will permit, and it shall bear the name of the existing President of this Association who will be its President also. At a meeting on the 3rd July it was proposed by Lady Jehangir and seconded by Mrs. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy and resolved that the Annual Report prepared by the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association should be placed a week before the General Meeting in some Institution for the inspection of the general members, and information to that effect should be given in the notice calling the general meeting. Since the commencement of this Association Miss Cursetjee, as Secretary, has always carried on correspondence with the Government Educational Department, in connection with our scholarships. It struck her as a regrettable fact that no Mahomedan candidate ever obtained a scholarship. On enquiry she learnt that the papers are set only in Gujrati and Marathi and none in Urdu. Whilst even in these two languages our scholarships are awarded not by the highest number of marks in each language separately, but for the highest aggregate number in any one of them. The consequence being our scholarships have generally been won by the Gujrati candidates and rarely by Marathi ones, and the very few Gujrati speaking Mahomedan candidates who appeared, on account of their backwardness in education, were never successful. This matter being under discussion at the September meeting, it was resolved that our two Anglo-Vernacular scholarships of Rs. 6 each should remain the same, but that of our two scholarships of Rs. 3 one should be awarded in Gujrati and the other in Marathi, and that two additional scholarships of Rs. 3 each a month should be offered in Urdu, and that Miss Cursetjee be authorized to correspond with Mr. Prior on the subject. Mr. Prior has gladly accepted this, and has agreed to the Scholarships being awarded as suggested. Miss Manekji Cursetji was further authorized to suggest to Miss Beck, the Secretary of the London Branch, to have the Mary Carpenter scholarships to be competed for similarly. Miss Beck replied that her Committee approves of our suggestion, but owing to the almost defunct condition of the Bombay Gentlemen's Branch of the National Indian Association the London Branch has not sent the amount for the Mary Carpenter scholarships for the last two years and are waiting to know if the Gentlemen's Branch will be revived, otherwise if acceptable to our Branch, the amount for the Mary Carpenter scholarships will be sent to us. Total sums spent by us during the year for promotion of education and benevolence amount to Rs. 1,807. In July Mrs. Meyer sent in her resignation as a Member of the Committee her vacancy was filled up by Mrs. Gordon Tucker. In November owing to Mrs. Collie's going home, her vacancy as a Member of the Committee was filled up by Mrs. Meyer. In November Mrs. Stanley Reed sent in her resignation as a Co-Secretary. The Secretaries were authorized to acknowledge in befitting terms Mrs. Stanley Reed's services as Secretary for four years and to inform her that her resignation was accepted with regret and Mrs Gordon Tucker was appointed to fill up the vacancy of Co-Secretary. Mrs. Gordon Tucker's vacancy as a Member of the Committee was filled up by Mrs. Metaxa. At the end of last year the members numbered 276. During the year 12 members resigned. 27 new Members were elected so the members now are 27 life members and 264 Annual members, total 291. We regret to announce the deaths of Mrs. Berman and Miss Putlibai J Murzban during the year. It is gratifying to state that we have a balance in our favour of Rs 5912-12-9 Miss Manning Memorial Fund Rs. 3,320 12 8. We thus open our account for the year 1912 with a full balance of Rs. 9,233-9-5. We feel we cannot close our Report without adding an expression of gratification at the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India. They are patrons of the General N I Association in London and in consequence we have the honour to hold them as Patrons of this Association. By the gracious and sympathetic manner in which Their Majesties accepted the loyal demonstration of the people they increased if possible our loyalty and cemented the bond of friendship and good will between Indians and English people and thereby one of the chief aims of this Association was strengthened. May God grant their Imperial Majesties a long life, health and benevolent usefulness."

LADY CLARKE'S WORK GUILD.

The following are extracts from the report of Lady Clarke's Work Guild, which was also read by Miss Cursetji. "The Work Guild of the National Indian Association carried on its work in 1911 on the same lines as was followed in the previous years of its existence. Mrs. Parakh has been Honorary Treasurer ever since the Guild was started, and Mrs. Orr was Honorary Secretary thoughout 1911. In 1911 expenses on material amounted to Rs. 950-11-9 which is about the average. In 1910, out of the 1904 articles of clothing made up and presented to different institutions by the Guild, no less than 1906 were presented to the Goculdas Tejpal, Sir J. J., Sir D. Petit and Bai Motlibai Hospitals. Nothing was required by these Hospitals in 1911, as Government made good all their requirements. Nevertheless the number of articles made up and presented to different institutions by the Guild in 1911 amounted to 1,655.

The articles were all made up gratuitously by the members of the Guild, except one lot, which was made up at a cost of Rs. 25. While there were 36 workers in 1910, in 1911 owing to many departures from Bombay the number of workers was only as shown below. Miss Shirin Muncherjee Banaji, Mrs. F. S. Botliwalla, Lady Chandawarker, Mrs. D. Dorabji, Mrs. Hall, Lady Goolbai Jeejeebhoy, Lady Jehangir, Lady Mehta, Mrs. Rustam B. Powvala, Mrs. D. J. Parakh, Lady Tata, Mrs R. J. Tata, Mrs. Nowrojee (N. Wadia, and Mothers Union Middle Colaba, The Victoria Memorial, Blind School and Widows Home at Mazagon sewed their own garments. It is gratifying to note that the Mothers Union of Middle Colaba consisting of some 12 ladies assisted materially in this good work. Though the number of workers in the Guild is very small compared with the total number of lady members of the National Indian Association, a large number assist with donations and subscriptions on which the Guild entirely depends for the purchase of materials. From the accounts it will be seen that donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,720 and exceeded the expenses of the year, so that the opening balance of Rs. 970-8-6 grew into a closing balance of Rs. 1,690-6-3. The annual demand for clothes from the various institutions in Bombay in need of help is however so great that this balance could easily be expended without fully satisfying it, if only more workers would come forward to assist in making up the clothes. It is open to the Guild to employ dersies to make up the clothes required, but it is more in accordance with the objects and aims of the Guild that clothes should be made up by the members themselves. If however no more than the present workers out of the large numbers of the I. N. A. in Bombay offer their services in 1912, the question of employing the deserving poor in making up some of the clothes required will be taken into consideration.

On the motion of Lady Tata, seconded by Miss Faiz B. Tyabji, it was resolved that the report of the Association and that of the Work Guild and their audited accounts, together with the report for Lectures, be adopted.

The resolution was carried.

Lady Chandawarker proposed and Mrs. Hall seconded that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs Batliboi and Batliboi, Incorporated Accountants for auditing the accounts free of charge.

ants (of London) for auditing the accounts of this Association as well as that of the Work-Guild. Also to thank those Editors and Managers who had kindly announced their notifications etc. in their newspapers.

The resolution was carried.

Begum Mumtaz Jehan Navabzadah Nasuralkhan proposed and Mrs. F. A. Vakil seconded "that this meeting offers its best thanks to the members of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for their excellent management of its affairs during the past year."

The resolution was passed.

On the motion of the Begum of Sachin, seconded by Lady Jehangir a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to H. E. Lady Clarke for the graceful manner in which she has conducted the business of this meeting and for graciously allowing it to be held at Government House.

Lady Jehangir said:—I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition moved by the Begum of Sachin. This is the second time that Her Excellency has presided at our annual meeting, and I am sure I am echoing the feelings of all members when I say that it is with deep regret we find that this is likely to be the last occasion on which she will preside over us. During the short time that Her Excellency has been amongst us, and notwithstanding her indifferent health, she has tried strenuously to fulfil all the obligations her position demands. We have seen from her many excellent little speeches, what abiding interest she takes in all the social and educational reforms that are engaging the attention of the people of this Presidency, and she has been truly a co-helper to her illustrous husband, whose good work will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of Bombay.

SPEECH BY HER EXCELLENCY.

Her Excellency Lay Clarke, then addressing the meeting, said:—'I am very pleased to welcome the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association here to-day. I need hardly say that I take a ver warm interest in its work, and that its objects appeal most strongly to me. The Reports which we shall hear read will, I hope, tell us of progress in the direction of promoting social union and mutual help among the various communities of Bombay. I notice that at Poona there are no separate branches for the sexes and that the Association there seems to benefit from the amalgamation. I do not know why a similar arrangement should not be successful in Bombay. Union is strength and the wider aims of the Association might be better promoted by a joining of forces under a single mixed committee. This may not be thought desirable by some, after hearing Miss Beck's statement that the Men's Branch is in an "almost defunct condition," but this seems to me to be a good reason for the change. The aim and object of the Association being to help one another, while the Ladies' Branch, according to the Report, having had "an un-interrupted and progressive existence" should now be strong enough to uplift the Men's Branch and give it fresh life and vigour. I should hope that both Branches would thus benefit, that, membership would increase, and that more funds would be available to further the useful educational work which is one of our objects. Many changes are passing over India and the objections to amalgamation which once had weight have perhaps diminished in importance. All round us we can see the effects of a general advance in education. Indian ladies are now taking part in movements of many kinds and the institution of ladies' clubs in many parts of the country is helping to create new social conditions with a wider outlook and a broadening of interests. At Poona, no difficulty is found in making purdah arrangements at all gatherings of this Association and at a very successful party at the Council Hall I had the pleasure of meeting the purdah ladies who were able to witness the proceedings and enjoy the music in seclusion and comfort. I only throw out this suggestion for the consideration of the Committee. There may be difficulties of which I am unaware; but in the best interests of the cause we have at heart I hope that these difficulties may be overcome.

"I am very pleased to hear from the report that the WorkGuild is in a satisfactory financial condition and to know that many charitable institutions have been helped throughout the past year by clothes made by the members. I hope that more ladies will join the Guild as the materials for clothing are in excess of the hands to turn them into useful articles, and the demand for these is great. Now that the need for workers has been made known, I am sure that more members will give their help during the coming rainy season. It is always a great pleasure to me to have such an opportunity as this of coming into touch with the members of all communities in Bombay. I believe that the National Indian Association is doing excellent work in breaking down barriers and uniting the Indian and British peoples for mutual help and happy intercourse. The more the various communities can come together the better they will understand and appreciate each other and the more sound and harmonious will be the progress of India.'

Miss Cursetji suggested that the reference in the report about the Royal visit be forwarded to their Imperial Majesties.

The suggestion was accepted and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL PALMIST.

Dr. Carl Perin Interviewed in Bombay.

Of all countries in the world India is perhaps the most observed with superstition, and in the words of Dr. Carl Perin, who, of fame as a palmist in New York, and London, is now making a two years' tour of the East, the charlatans of the West consistently advertise themselves by having a so-called Indian adviser in the back-ground—presumably clothed in accordance with the ideas of the clients—to help to swell their coffers. But Dr. Carl Perin is not a believer in advertisement of this type. His success lies in his previous efforts and to justify this statement one can only requote the names of the great personalities who have consulted him. Among them are King George V., the late King Edward and the late Queen Victoria, the Emperors of Germany and Austria and the late Empress Elizabeth—whose assassination he predicted,—the Tsar, Messrs. McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft respectively Presidents of the United States of America, the King of Sweden, the Emperors of China and Japan and many other royal personages. The category entitles Dr. Perin to assume the name of "Royal Palmist." Dr. Perin does not believe in spiritualism although he has probed the depths of this department of the psychic science to the best of his ability. In his opinion palmistry, should under no circumstances be confound with fortune-telling. The very fact that he has letters from attorney-generals and other court officials, is a sufficient indication that his work is legitimate and scientific. Born in Budapest fourty-six years ago, he chose the science of palmistry as his profession and with a view to further the study of this art, Dr. Perin left his home land for the United States in the year 1886. He first settled down in New York and after continuous study for over ten years he went to Columbia, where he obtained the title of Doctor of Philosophy from the University, and after further accomplishing himself in his profession, he toured the Continent and finally settled in Japan, where for six years he was a student of the Occult Scientific College of that country. At the termination of his course, Dr. Perin proceeded to Vienna and here he received from the Imperial University another degree of Doctor of Philosophy. As an instance of his experiences in Bombay, Dr. Perin quotes an interview which he had with a well-known Native doctor who appears from his remarks to be particularly susceptible to all things supernatural. The doctor in question stated that he did not believe Dr. Perin to be a palmist, but challenged him with possessing clairvoyant power. He was assured that Dr. Perin could and did not believe in spiritualism and went away discontented. But, in consideration of the fact that the Native gentleman would put his trust in cards or the position of the leaves in an empty tea-cup, Dr. Perin and the representative of the "Bombay Gazette" agreed to leave his higher knowledge in the safe-keeping of the spirits in which he puts his trust. As a man who has travelled the world, the "Royal Palmist" has had many interesting experiences and could depend for his subsistence on his powers as a "raconteur" were he not gifted with higher ones. The only question on which he will not give opinions is the racing question and surely he is conforming with the opinion of all sober minded persons in refraining from doing so. Dr. Perin does not receive clients after twelve o'clock on Saturdays, but can be seen the following day.

DUFFERIN HOSPITALS.

Position of Lady Doctors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

A special meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held this morning at Government House Her Excellency Lady Hardinge presided. There were present Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Henry McMahon, Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Sir. G. M. Chitnavis, Colonel Marlowe, Lt.-Col. Green, I.M. S., Lady Dr. Miss Vaughan and five other lady doctors.

Sis Harcourt Butler proposed an amendment of Article 20 of the rules and regulations of the Association. In doing he said:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name in regard to Article No. 20 of the rules and regulations of the National Association for Providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India These rules deal with, I believe, only one change and that in regard to investments from the foundation of the Association. We are naturally very chary of altering rules and regulations which will always be associated with the illustrious and honoured name of the Countess of Dufferin, but conditions have changed considerably in the last few years and the relations of the medical women employed by the Association to the medical officers of Government have been the subject of considerable discussion. The matter was mentioned in our last report when we said with regard to the question of granting lady doctors entire control and independence of their hospitals. The opinion appears to be that capable ladies holding the higher qualifications may generally be safely trusted with the internal control of their hospitals and the professional work therein. But for many weighty reasons, it is thought advisable that the Civil Surgeon as a rule should be responsible for correspondence with the Government, the financial control of institutions, plans for new buildings, etc. Many ladies in some of the biggest hospitals, however, have stated that they cannot manage without the Civil Surgeon's help and advice.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

"Her Excellency the President and the Central Coommittee feel that the time has come to introduce a rule of greater elasticity. They feel at the same time that it is quite impossible at present to define precisely how a larger measure of independence of the medical officers of Government should be given to medical women generally. Circumstances and conditions vary in different parts of India and the Provincial Committees are believed to hold varying views upon this question. An arrangement which will suit in one place may not necessarily suit in another. We must allow for all this and so frame a rule of general application that will admit of different systems of management. The desire of Her Excellency and the Central Committee is that really qualified first-class medical women should have full professional control of their hospitals and so much independence in management as the local Committee may consider desirable. For other than first class medical women the existing arrangements are generally regarded as suitable. I have no doubt that this amendment will give ample scope to first class medical women without imperilling the cause for which the Association exists and if I may say so I think that lady doctors generally owe a great debt of gratitude to your Excellency for the interest which you have taken in this matter, an interest which, I venture to hope, will soon find expression in practical action in different parts of India.

"I move that for Article No. 20 of the rules and regulations of the Association the following be substituted: "All persons employed by the Association will ordinarily be expected to act in co-operation with and, where necessary, in subordination to the Medical Officers of Government.' "

Miss Vaughan opposed the amendment and said, though she agreed with much that had been said in support of the amendment, yet the presence of Article No. 20 in the present form or amended form would always stand in the way of first-class medical women coming out to this country to join the Dufferin services. She said that when she was coming out to India lady doctors who had left the Dufferin service and had gone back to England asked her not to come out to this country to join the rank of lady doctors of the Dufferin hospitals, as much annoyance and disabilities had been imposed on their service under Article 20.

Sir G. Chitnavis supported the amendment.

After some discussion, in the course of which Sir H. Butler and Sir C. P. Lukis replied to Miss Vaughan's criticism, Her Exellency put the amendment to the vote and declared it carried.

Sir Reginald Craddock proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency which was supported by Mr. Ali Imam. The meeting then terminated.

Surgeon-General Sir Charles Lukis said: "Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment brought forward by the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, and in so doing I wish to associate myself with everything he has said as regards the necessity for giving medical women full control of their hospitals and I do so not only as a Member of the Central Committee, but as the head of the Indian Medical Service. Now as regards this particular amendment, it appears to me that the objectionable nature of it has been entirely done away with by the removal of the words "as a condition of their employment." There is now no condition of employment depending on cooperation with, if necessary in subordination to, the medical officers of the Government and I think we are quite justified in asking any medical women to cooperate with the officers of the Government. I wish particularly to draw attention to the fact that in this rule it is expressly stated not Civil Surgeons but medical officers of the Government, and the reason why will be apparent from what I am going to say now. I don't think I need say anything very much about cooperation, but I should like to say a few words with reference to the last part viz., "in subordination to the medical officers of Government." Well, now that portion of the rule is kept to meet very distinct conditions. The first condition is where certain medical women of the first class are members of the staff of a medical college or school, the principal of which is a male medical officer of the Government, well, I need hardly point out that there can only be one principal of a medical school or a medical college—and if medical women are attached to the staff of this school or college it is absolutely essential that so far as the interests of the school or college are concerned, they should act in subordination to the principal. Both Sir Harcourt Butler and I am sure your Excellency do look forward to the time when there will be an entirely separate medical college for women and I do not think I am disclosing secrets if I say that we are already at this desirable result in the future. The second consideration is that if medical women of the first class are to have full control of their hospitals and if the Civil Surgeon is to disappear altogether, it is absolutely necessary that there must be some control and until such time as we are able to appoint female Inspectors-Generals. these ladies must be subordinate to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Province who will from time to time with all due respect to purdah, inspect their hospitals. From the financial and the Government point of view, well that is all I wanted to say. From the point of view of the medical women of the first class these are the ordinary two conditions under which we so consider that she should be subordinate to the medical officer of Government, but if you will rid this rule you will see that it mentions all persons employed by the Association that includes not only medical women all of the first class, it includes those of the Assistant Surgeon and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade and as all of you know a considerable number of these ladies are employed not in independent Dufferin Hospitals, but in charge of the female side of the ordinary civil and district hospitals and where this is the case it is absolutely essential that they being themselves in a subordinate position should be just as much subordinate to the Civil Surgeon who is the head of the hospital as the male member of the staff. That is the position, and I maintain your Excellency that as the position is, as I have placed it, the rule as we now proposed to amend it meets all the objections that can possibly be raised against it, and I hope therefore that this meeting will be prepared to accept it."

IMPERIAL DELHI.

Lecture Delivered by Professor Muller.

Last evening at the Elphinstone College, Professor O. V. Muller delivered a lecture on "Imperial Delhi," before the Elphinstone Society. Principal Covernton presided on the occasion and a large number of past and present Elphinstenians were present to hear the lecture which was interesting and instructive.

In the course of his lecture Professor Muller said: All empires of any extent must rest on some ready means of internal communication. So we find that most of the great empires of the past, which enjoyed any degree of stability rested on some big river; whether in the valley of the Nile, or of the Tigris and Euphrates or of the Ganges. The Romans based their empire on the Mediterranean and from its shores they built military roads, great instruments of empires, and Rome was in the centre of it all. When Babar conquered Delhi, India outside the great towns had no roads. The want of roads was no doubt a cause of the lack of permanence of earlier Empires of Asia.

[The great world empires of modern times depend on railways, steamers and the electric telegraph..]

Now the neighbourhood of Delhi was admirably suited for the capital of Hindustan. In the latitude of Cairo and Canton, it lay in a plain between the Aravalli Hills and the Jumna, the great tributary of the Ganges and next to the fertile Doab between those two rivers. Protected on one side by mountains, on the other by a wide river, it could only be approached from the North over the plain of Panipat, where the gate of Delhi—and with it of India—has so often been decided.

So well were the advantages of the site realized in all ages, that Delhi has for over seven centuries been an Imperial city. The very heart of Hindustan. That was why the British held on to the new historic Ridge in 1857, for the gate of Delhi meant the collapse of the whole mutiny.

Between 700 A.D. and 1650 A.D. seven "Delhis" have been constructed and their remains cover an area of nearly 45 square miles. The present Moghul city, properly known as Shahjehanabad, is the seventh and most northerly and dates from 1650 A.D.

FIRST MENTION IN MAHABHARAT.

We first hear of a city on this Imperial site in the great Indian epic, the Mahabharata, when the Aryans built Indraprastha on the left bank of the Jumna in the 15th century B. C, 8 centuries before Ramulus founded Rome. It was then the home of the 5 Pandaves headed by Yudhisthira.

Here was held probably the first recorded Imperial Durbar or Rajasuya sacrifice of triumph, a sort of formal declaration of Imperial claims. Here a crowd of Brahamans and scores of Rajahs flocked together from all parts of the country and were right royally lodged and entertained by Yudhisthira's command.

DECLINE OF THE MOGHUL EMPIRE.

After the death of Aurangzebe (1707) the decline of the Moghul Empire was rapid. In 1739 Nadir Shah of Persia seized and sacked Delhi carrying off booty valued at 8 to 9 millions sterling, including the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor. In 1756 Ahmed Shah the Afghan plundered Delhi and in 1761 he broke the power of the character at Paniput. But Scindia gained control in 1784 over the Emperor Shah Alam. In 1787 the Rohilla, Gulam Kadir Khan, captured Delhi and blinded Shah Alam with his dagger, in the Dewani Khas. He was rescued by the Maharatas to become in turn their prisoner, till released by Lord Leke, who defeated the Marathas in 1803 under the walls of Delhi and entering the Fort took the emperor under British protection. Lord Lake found the Great Moghul "seated under a small tattered canopy, the remnant of his royal state, with every external appearance of the misery of his condition." He was granted a pension and allowed to hold a mock court within the citadel palace. Shah Alam died in 1806 and his son Akbar II, in 1837, to be succeeded by Mahomed Bahadur Shah, who was in 1857 proclaimed real emperor by the mutineers and after the capture of Delhi by the British was deposed in 1857 and died in 1862. In 1859 the old E. India Company was abolished and the British Crown assumed direct control. In 1876 as Prince of Wales Edward VII visited India and in 1877 the Imperial Assembly was held at Delhi, at which Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India and ascended the vacant throne of the Moghuls.

Now that the rough British barracks that disfigure the grounds are to be removed, it is sincerely to be hoped that the good work of restoration begun by Lord Curzon will as funds permit, be gradually completed and that some of the purposeless destructions in 1857 will be made good. But it will be necessary to protect everything from the modern Vandal tourist, who has during the last few years done much damage at Agra and elsewhere.

In the Dewani Khas in Jan 1876 the Army at Delhi gave a ball to the Prince of Wales afterwards Edward VII. To the South on the wall are the King's Apartments, used as such by George V. and his Queen Empress at their Royal Garden Party on December 13th 1911, and from here puts out the bastion known as the Masumum Burg, where the Great Moghul was wont daily to show himself to his people and where our King-Emperor and Queen-Emperor set in their robes of state at the garden party and were viewed by lakhs of their subjects, who defiled past on the plain below the Fort Walls. To the north are the Royal baths and just cross a narrow strip of open is the Moti or Pearl Mosque, the Private Mosque of the Emperor, built by Aurungzebe in 1659. A perfect gem in white marble. The women's courts and more domestic apartments have all been destroyed, but from those at Agra we can well imagine what they were like. Two descriptions from Agra may help to throw light on life in this part of the palace.

In Decr. 1911 our gracious King Emperor George V. accompanied by his Royal Consort held another Coronation Durbar, as we all know at Delhi.

Thus has Delhi thrice been the Imperial centre of British India. Enough has been said to show, as G. W. Forrest writes:—

"Delhi is the Empress of Indian cities. She has often been sacked and left naked and desolate. But she could not be despoiled of the incomparable situation which marks her for the metropolis of a great Empire."

Now Delhi has been restored to her ancient rights. The old sentiment, which has ever clung to Delhi as the seat of Empire, will blossom forth once more. For sentiment still rules the world, be it East or West and sways the minds of millions.

By moving the capital back to Delhi, to the heart of India, our King Emperor has shown that our Indian Empire is to be national and permanent, and has moved himself into the hearts of his Indian People.

Sir George Gibb stated on February 14th at a conference of various local authorities concerned that the Road Board is prepared to contribute £875,000 to a scheme for a dew approach to London on the western side. The scheme suggested is estimated to cost £1,750,000.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Mahomedan Knight Honoured.

A large and representative gathering of the Mahomedan community was held last night at Mr. Rehmoobhai Allana Manji's bungalow to present an address to and entertain Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla for the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by His Majesty on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. His Highness the Aga Khan presided.

An address was presented to Sir Ibrahim in a beautiful casket by His Highness who said that the knighthood was a worthy reward of Sir Ibrahim's many services to the city and the Mussalman community.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

His Highness said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I can assure you that the Mahomedans of Bombay, including myself, have assembled here to-night to do honour to the most distinguished member that our community has ever produced in Western India. You are all, no doubt, aware of the very great services that Sir Ibrahim has rendered in the past to this city and his own community, I was told only yesterday by a distinguished English official who had worked with him for many years that what was remarkable in Sir Ibrahim was the thoroughness with which he studied every detail and his through knowledge of facts and figures, He assured me that of all Indians, Sir Ibrahim was one who approached nearest to an English statesman in regard to his mastery of facts and placing them forcibly before his hearers. This is a high praise indeed. More than any other city in India, Bombay has been distinguished for the number of public men who have given their time and their thought and their energy to Municipal and Local affairs, but even in this city Sir Ibrahim has been pre-eminent for the singleness of purpose with which he has devoted his time to the affairs of the city and the Moslem community. I believe you are all aware that were it not for his efforts the very important question of Urdu schools would not have been settled in the very satisfactory manner in which it has been in the past. You know of his interest in Mahomedan pilgrims and the hard work he did for them. His merits were recognised by several successive representatives of His Majesty in Bombay by nominating him again and again to the Legislative Council. The fact that these nominations were justified was proved by the Moslems of Bombay electing him by an overwhelming majority as their representative on the Council when that right was given to the community and he was to a considerable extent instrumental in getting that privilege for the community. The knighthood conferred on him was well-deserved and though it was belated it was better late than never. This was as a mark of the recognition of his services to the community and the city.

Many were the recipients of Royal honours on this memorable occasion, but no distinction was more worthily earned than that bestowed on you. None amongst our public-men has more cheerfully and beneficently used his time and talents in the best interests of their community and the City than yourself. To all of us and to all who know anything of your public services, your strong attachment to our City, your active acknowledgment of the duties of citizenship, and sense of civic patriotism, this elevation of yours gratifying as it is, seems rather belated, but tardy though the recognition appears to be in comparison with the magnitude of your work and worth and the extent to which the whole City is beholden to you, great is our joy in noticing that the news of this recognition of your valued public services by His Imperial Majesty has been warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of this City who regard it as having been bestowed not a day too soon.

Now, Sir Ebrahim, we may be permitted to convey to you our gratitude for the services you have rendered to our community, both as a devout follower of the Prophet and as an ardent citizen placed by the grace of God in a position to promote the best interests of your co-religionists. Unfortunately, in these days our community has lagged behind in the race for knowledge, so that education on an extensive scale is the crying necessity for our advancement as a community. This has always been a matter of great concern to you. As a member of the Municipal Schools Committee, you have constantly fought for an increase in the Urdu Schools and have succeeded in having Koran reading introduced in those schools, so as to remove one great obstacle to popularising elementary education amongst Mahomedans. Realising also the need of diffused primary instruction, you have been one of the most powerful advocates of free and compulsory education. Nor can we forget your association in the management of the Anjuman-i-Islam and your active interest in the cause of physical culture. It is to your exertions that the Islam Gymkhana owes its inception and its prosperity is mainly due to your fostering care, both as its Secretary and President.

Nobly have you served your co-religionists. Whole heartedly have you worked for the good of your fellow citizens. Bombay is justly proud of possessing such a citizen and your Mahomedan brethren naturally feel pride in claiming you as their own. To you in future will young Islam look for inspiration and guidance, to you will the eyes of the rising generations of this City be turned for a lead in its march of civic progress. May you continue to command their esteem and confidence, may God Almighty endow you with health and strength to enable you to continue your work for the lasting benefit of th epeople, and long, long may you live to wear the insignia of the honour conferred on you by His Imperial Majesty, in the enjoyment of the esteem and good will of your community and country.

Sir Ibrahim replying said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot find words to adequately express how deeply grateful I feel to the members of my community for the great honour they have done me to-day. I may be permitted to say that I value most highly the kind appreciation of the Mahomedan community in so generously and kind heartedly acknowledging my humble services.

It is, indeed, very gratifying to me to find that the mark of Royal recognition has been appreciated not only by the members of my community but by the citizens generally efthis important and cosmopolitan City. In the address which has been just read reference has been made in generous terms to some of my services to the City. No thanks are due to me for such services. It is a source of genuine satisfaction to me to feel that my humble efforts to render myself useful to my fellow-citizens have met with some measure of success.

It was during the time that I was at school that I formed the ambition of devoting some of my time to the service of the public and with that object looked forward to some day joining the Bombay Corporation and taking part in the debates in that assembly. I decided to qualify for such a career and endeavoured to acquire the necessary training to speak in public. During the many years that intervened before I offered myself for election to the Bombay Corporation I never missed an opportunity of speaking in public whenever an opportunity offered itself and on many occasions I tried to create such opportunities. Ladies and Gentlemen I have ventured to refer to this subject only to shew that it is necessary in order to attain any ambition to undergo the requisite training and to dovote one's time and energy to close study and attention to details so essential to success. The members of the Mahomedan Community are regarded as being backward in many walks of life, and I wish particularly to appeal to them to devote themselves with a singleness of purpose and with willing patience and perseverance to reach the goal which they may have marked out for themselves.

In the address you have referred in very generous terms to the humble services I have been able to render to the cause of our community. Beyond trying to do my duty I have attempted nothing more. If my efforts have in some insances proved successful, the result has been due to the whole-hearted support I have received not only from the members of my community but also from the public men of the sister communities. Our warm acknowledgments are due to all these gentlemen, both official and non-official, who have readily extended to us their cordial assistance in many cases. The brightest feature in the public life of this city is the prevalence of a genuine spirit of goodwill and confidence which subsists amongst all the sections of this great centre of cosmopolitan population. So long as this spirit is mintained, we need have no apprehension of impairing the high reputation which Bombay commands for its catholic public spirit and for its sobriety and moderation.

You have kindly referred in the address to my work in the cause of education. Any one who has considered the question even curiously must have been impressed with the urgent necessity of strenuous efforts in the cause of educational progress of the Mahomedan community. Having remained indifferent to the advantages of western education for a prolonged period, the leaders of our community have during recent years awakened to the full sense of their responsibility and are putting forth their best endeavours not only to advance in this direction in the present and in the future but to make up the lost ground in the past. Your Highness has put himself at the head of this movement, a movement which will have far-reaching results in the progress and advancement of the Moslem Community. It is the duty of every well-wisher of the Mahomedans to render every help in his power in supporting the great cause with which you have so nobly identified yourself. This is the right way in which we can all take to heart the inspiring message of H. M. the King-Emperor to educate ourselves, to unite amongst ourselves and to hope for the best.

Ladies and Gentlemen I will conclude my observations by particularly inviting my co-religionists all over India to sincerely co-operate not only in extending the benefits of education for which there is a genuine awakening but also to make determined endeavours to unite amongst themselves. An immense amount of good can be accomplished and the best interests of the community can be easily promoted if we try to unite as one man in all matters affecting our community. Ladies and Gentlemen we the Indian people are all proud of our loyalty to the British Crown and I venture to say that there is no form of loyalty more acceptable to the British Government and more beneficial to the people of this country than taking to heart in a spirit of unswerving determination the noble message which the King-Emperor has left to us as a momento of the Royal Visit, namely, Educate, Unite and Hope.

The party dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., Soltcitors, on behalf of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. stating that in March last their client as well as owners of the premises fronting or adjoining the Cumballa Hotel Lane were served with notices, requiring them to level, metal, drain and light the said lane within sixteen days, that their client was subsequently informed that his share of the total cost of the work, amounting to Rs. 21,168, would be Rs. 2,541, and that the work would be done by Municipal agency at the joint costs of their client and the owners of the properties abutting on the lane. It was further stated that as Sir Dinshaw was the sole Trustee of the Framji Dinshaw Petit Sanatorium which fronted the Cumballa Hill Road and was bound on the west by the said lane, that their client informed the Commissioner that the charitable institution under his management should not be burdened with the expenses referred to, as the occupiers of the institution had no occasion to use the said private street.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner who reported that action was taken as sanctioned under Standing Committee Resolution for the improvement of the lane and the notice referred to was served as the Sanatorium buildings though fronting Gowalia Tank The road also abuts on Cumballa Hotel Lane. According to Section 305 of the Municipal Act, owners of all properties abutting on a private street were liable for the cost of levelling, metalling, &c., of the street irrespective of the frontage. The fact that the property in question was a charitable institution, and that there were stated to be no funds immediately available for contributing towards the cost of the improvement of the lane was no reason for not enforcing the legal demand.

It was resolved to reply to the Solicitors in terms of the Commissioner's report.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, held on Wednesday night in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, the Rev. E.J. Palmer, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Bombay) Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice S. L, Batchelor, and Mr. R. D. Prior; Hon. Secretary, the Rev. A. Ailinger; Hon. Treasurer; Mr. G. Anderson; Committee, the Rev. J. Cameron, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. A. L. Covernton, Mr N. P. Pavri and the Rev. R. Strachan.

A paper on "The influence of Greece on Indian Art and Thought, Part II," had been prepared by Professor H. G. Rawlinson, of the Deccan College, but he was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting. Professor G. Anderson, however, kindly read the manuscript, in which the lecturer pointed out that the exaggerated theories as to Greek influence on India found little support from Archæology or History. Alexander's campaign was only a passing phase, and the great outburst of sculpture and architecture under the Maurya dynasty was far more Persian in character than Greek.

In literature, the lecturer pointed out that it was more difficult to trace Greek influence. Hindu astronomy was acknowledged by the Indians to have been borrowed from the West. Strenuous efforts had also been made to connect the Sanskrit and the Greek drama. It was unwise however, to make too much of minor resemblances.

The chairman (the Rev. A. Ailinger), remarked that Prof. Rawlinson was well-known as an expert on the subject by his book on "Bactria"; and he hoped the two lectures would stimulate many among the audience to pursue still further studies on the influence of Greece on ancient India.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championships

Yesterday, before a very large number of spectators the Final of the Doubles was played. The pairs were Fyzee and Chinmalgand against Nooroji and Engineer. As was rather expected the former pair won, but it was after a hard fight which ran into three sets. Every shot was carefully watched and the applause was constant throughout. Altogether it was a "class" game, quite one of the best that has ever been witnessed in Bombay. Fyzee was safe from beginning to end, playing his usual exceedingly steady game. Naoroji too excelled in his low volleying. Chinmalgand was a good second string to Fyzee making few mistakes. His only fault, if there was any fault to be found, was that his returns did not have sufficient pace. Engineer played extremely well, but his exertions of the evening before seemed to have told on him. However he backed his partner up well and was as keen as mustard throughout. The first set was won by Fyzee and Chinmalgand by eight games to six. Up to six all it was a case of each man winning his service, but after that Fyzee and Chinmalgand succeeded in winning the next two. In the second set Naoroji and Engineer played very strongly and ran out easy winners by six games to two. The last set was hard fought from beginning to end, but the rallies generally ended in favour of Fyzee and, Chinmalgand. They eventually won the set by six games to four.

Scores:—Fyzee and Chinmalgand beat Navroji and Engineer 8—6, 2—6, 6—4.

To-day Thursday.—The Final of the Singles will be played, Fyzee vs. Engineer.

Referee—E. Ferrers Nicholson.

After the match is over the prizes will be distributed.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, March 6.

K. T. Kothri, Editor of the *Rangoon Samachar*, was, to-day, acquitted on appeal by Justice Twomey of the charge of embezzling from the proprietor of the newspaper money entrusted to him for advertisement charges on the ground that, the evidence of the prosecution gave considerable room for doubt as to the appellant's guilt. The appellant was, in the first instance sentenced by the Magistrate to three months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

THE EDUCATION GRANT.

How the Durbar Boon is to be Distributed.

The following letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, dated the 13th February, is published in a Press Note:—

On December 12th, 1911, at the Coronation Durbar, it was announced that the Government of India would devote at once 50 lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education. The grant will take effect from 1st April, 1912. It will form an addition to provincial budgets over and above previous expenditure on education; and it will be recurring.

I am directed to say that it has been decided that grant shall be devoted to the five objects specified below. In the first instance a grant of 45 lakhs will be distributed. This distribution will not include Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province or the areas under the administration of political officers. For these a lump sum of Rs. 75,000 set apart. The residue of 4 1-4 lakhs will be held as a reserve and will be distributed later in the year in such proportion to provinces and to the objects presently to be named as may appear desirable.

The five objects to which it has been decided to devote the grant and the proportion of the 45 lakhs to be allotted to each of those objects are as follows:—(a) The extension and improvement of elementary education for boys, including the extension of free education Rs. 30 lakhs; (b) education (mainly elementary of girls) Rs. 5 lakhs; (c) hostels, Rs. 5 lakhs; (d) technical and industrial education, Rs. 2 lakhs; and (e) education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Rs. 3 lakhs.

I am to note briefly on these objects.

(a) Elementary education of boys.—Attention is invited to Education Department letters dated the 6th July, 1911. It is not intended to make elementary education of boys generally free. In some provinces, such education is already free and in the majority of provinces considerable provision is already made for giving free elementary instruction to those boys whose parents are likely to be in any way inconvenienced by the payment of fees. But it is desirable that local Governments should carefully consider those provisions and should extend them by reasonable concessions to cultivators and others of small income whose children are reading elementary courses in existing schools. As facilities for education are increased among the poorer and more backward sections of the population, it is probable that still larger exemptions from the payment of fees will be found requisite in the new schools established for this purpose. As regards the second letter, the grant is intended to facilitate the establishment of new schools of the elementary type therein described and to provide, according to the needs of each province, for the training of elementary teachers, the enhancement of the pay of existing teachers and the erection of school buildings. The Government of India desire that the grants now made should be given largely to the extension of elementary education and the extension of the principle of free elementary education for those that cannot afford to pay fees. There are two further objects regarding which the Government of India have, at various times called for information and the replies concerning which show that they are deserving of very special consideration. These are the improvement of the facilities for elementary education in municipal areas, and the establishment of special half-time schools for children employed on plantations or in factories.

(b) The education of girls.—It is considered that the bulk of the allotment under this head will most fitly be expended upon elemeatary education and training, but it is not intended to fetter local Governments in this matter.

(c) Hostels.—It is presumed that in the first instance the grant now made will mainly be expended upon the erection of buildings for the reception of pupils in colleges and high schools. The Government of India, however, are deeply impressed with the importance of making proper provision for superintendence in hostels. The growth of these institutions will throw upon budgets an ever-increasing recurrent charge. And I am to say that local Governments will be responsible for meeting this charge.

(d) Technical and Industrial Education.—It is understood that much is needed in the way of work-shops and equipment; and in cases where schemes for industrial education have been submitted, but not yet sanctioned, it is thought that money may usefully be expended upon these and kindred objects.

(e) Education of European and Anglo-Indians.—It is requested that some portion of the sum for this object may be devoted to increasing the number of free pupils or reducing fees in the elementary classes.

The approximate distribution of the present grant to the objects named will be preserved not only in the financial year 1912-13, but also in subsequent years; and the grants in these proportions may be regarded as recurrent and hence can safely be utilised either on capital or recurrent objects.

The immediate grant of 45 lakhs has been distributed between provinces in regard to the population the number of pupils in different kinds of institutions and the expenditure from public funds on such institutions and the totals have been rounded off to lakhs and half lakhs of rupees. The sum allotted to the Bombay Presidency is—(a) Elementary Education of boys, Rs. 4,36,000; (b) Education of girls, Rs. 75,000; (c) Hostels, Rs. 48,000; (d) Technical and Industrial Education Rs. 51,000, and (e) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Rs. 40,000. Total Rs. 6,50,000.

I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that the inten ion of this grant as announced at the Coronation Durbar will be suitably carried out by that approximate assignment of the sums here shown to the specific objects and that in succeeding years these proportions of expenditure together with any additions subsequently made from the reserve of 4 1-4 lakhs may reasonably be preserved. The Government of India, however are desirous to have the benefit of the views of His Excellency in Council regarding the special needs of the province and the amounts required for them, and they will be glad to receive these and to consider them with reference to any grants whch may, in future year, be made in addition to the recurring grant of 50 lakhs with which this communication deals. They also request that with the permission of His Excellency in Council, the Director of Public Instruction may indicate the objects on which this grant has been expended together with the amounts expended on each object in his annual reports and more especially quinquennial reports.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Snow, North Staffordshire Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Second Lieutenant G. S. Huthison, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following Royal Engineering officers embarked on 29th February, for a tour of duty in India:—Major R. E. Greer, Captains W. J. Noble, H. LeMeasurier and A. H. Bell; Lieuts. Witts, Stagg, Dunhill and Lord.

Capt, Mollison, 125th Rifles, officiates as Recruiting Officer at Jhelum, during the absence on leave of Major Wikeley.

On return from leave, the following Royal Engineer officers are posted to Military Works:—Lieut.-Col. Picton to Quetta Civil District; Major Ainslie as officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency; Major Ogilvie, officiating Assistant Commauding Royal Engineer at Mhow and Lieuts. Deen and Bartlett to the Bannu Brigade.

Colonels E. R. Hartigan and E. L. Holloway have been permitted to retire from the 1st and 25th February, respectively.

Colonel E. W S. K. Maconchey is permitted to reside out of India from 1st April, 1912.

Lieut. Mosse, 114th Maharattas, is transferred to the 120th Infantry.

The King, who will be accompanied by the Queen will, at noon on Saturday. March 9, lay the foundation-stone of the new London County Hall.

BLACK FEVER.

Development of the Parasite Discovered.

Surgeon-General Bannerman, I.M.S., late Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, and now of the Madras Presidency, has telegraphed to Professor Sir Ronald Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, that Captain W. S. Patton, of the Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, has discovered the complete development of the parasite of Kala-azar in Indian and European bedbugs. This disease is very deadly in Southern Europe, the Sudan, and tropical Asia, and many efforts have been made during the last five years to find the mode of its transmission, which has now been discovered by Captain Patton. The evidence of this discovery will be awaited with the greatest interest by medical men, and, indeed, by all interested in the welfare of tropical populations.

Kala-azar used to be called "Dum-dum" fever, and is still known under that name in some parts of India. It was long regarded as a peculiarly deadly form of chronic malaria, causing chronic irregular fever, enlargement of the spleen and liver, great wasting, and, in perhaps 99 of every 100 cases, death. It was, and is, endemic in China, India, the Sudan, and probably other tropical regions; in fact, cases have been known in some of the Greek islands, and even in Sicily. In Assam, some years ago it appeared as an epidemic, and spread slowly up the Brahmaputra Valley, killing off practically the whole population in village after village, and receiving the name "Kala-azar," or black fever. Sir William Leishman, of the Army Medical School, discovered the parasite of the disease in human tissues, and it was evidently quite unlike the parasite causing malaria. Captain Patton, after experiments with various animals, found that the parasite reached a certain degree of development in the stomach of the bug, which, he suggested, might be the transmitter of the disease; but he also proved that the parasite could be developed to a similar stage in a test tube. Moreover, Dr. Wenyon, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has shown that similar developments can be reached in the stomach of a mosquito, "stegomyia faciata." All that has been certain hitherto is that the disease is probably transmitted by a blood-sucker or dirt-eater, such as a bug, mosquito, tick, flea, louse, or fly.

An American investigator, Dr. Wright, has made the curious discovery that the same parasite, or one almost exactly like it, is responsible for the disease known in various parts as the Sind sore, Delhi boil, Baghdad boil, or bouton d'orient—an ulcer which sometimes reaches a diameter of 3in. or 4in., and lasts five or ten months, but then gradually heals and leaves the patient proof against future attacks.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

A telegram for Manikgunj states that in connection with the dacoity in the village of Tilli in the Dacca District, the police have arrested one Satyendra Nath Dutt, an inhabitant of the village of Adabari in Bikrampur and a teacher of the Chandahar Middle English School. Satyendra's name was mentioned first to the police in connection with the Abkari Arms Act case which forms one of the overt acts in the Dacca conspiracy.

The accused was brought to Manikgunj under arrest and will shortly be placed before the Magistrate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th March.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays commencing from 7th March in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

3 Pr. Q. F. Field Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

105. Musketry.—Sunday, 10th instant.

The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for the following competition and matches:—

The Carter Cup competition.

Matches Nos. 5, 7 and 12 and the Gunners prize to Sergeants will be competed for.

The following are the conditions of the several events.

Carter Cup:—Range 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Targets, Bisley. Any sights may be used. One sighting shot and 7 to count.

5 Sergeants match ditto.

Gunners match ditto.

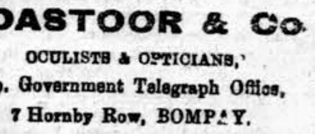
Match 7, Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Ditto.

Match 12, Range 300 yards. Ditto.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,

Adjutant B. V. A.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

The depression which has begun to affect north west India yesterday now shows two centres of disturbance, one near Sirsa and the other over Kashmir. Light precipitation has occurred a the extreme north. Very light falls of rain are reported from Upper Assam and north Burma. Light rainfall has also recorded at Kodaikanal. The forecast shows that light local precipitation is probable in the extreme north along the western Himalayas and in the United Provinces. Local thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesay, the 6th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northern and the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi and normal at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and at Kotah. Temperature risen and is now nearly has normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawara and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and in south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. [The air is dameper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in West Central India and south Gujarat and at Veraval and Bhuj; night temperature has risen and is now normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms have occurred in north Rajputana but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. The area of low pressure is shown to-day in the neighbourhood of Sirsa. Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and the Punjab and east Punjab. There has been an increase of cloud in the south Peninsula.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab and east Rajputana. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th March was 30,002 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

52-11, 185-07—Daph F. and D. K. Vehkata Rao and others vs. The Deccan Pressing and Ginning Co., Ld.—Unwalla and P.

53-11, 230-11—Bhai K. and G. Mogalbai vs. the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. Edg. G. and V. Co.

54-11, 572-11—Pest R. K. and Co., Aga Farrukshas Aga Akbarshah vs Allarakhia Jivraj Man J and H.

2-1', 128-01—Edg. G. W. and Co. Nagardas Pitamber alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkisondas—Mulji and K. and Sham M. and H.

For further hearing.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D., M. M. Cama and another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Maila Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Baprani Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another, Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard ci. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Sesh Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

622-10—Hiralal [and Co—Jamnadas Vizbukhandas vs. Sadashiv Narayen Asare—In Person.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

103-09—Dastur and Co. Maganlal Jeewraj vs. Maganlal Narotumdas Sham M. and H.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessitam Jaggannath vs. Tolsidas Damodar—Ragh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sakhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. K. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Narserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gangabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mal J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 · Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Matvadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babaji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Manockbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitka vs. Duyabhai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-44 18-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambajee vs. N. R. Sabedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Dismissal.

987-11—N B Mehta—Bai Chanchalbai vs. Bhagwandas Madhavdas Raghunathdas—Malh K. and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Mazder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanbji Bechar an another vs. Jafler Somla Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulls and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagal vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhral vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarimath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Esak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another —Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

865-11—Mehta and D.—Kuppa Dulla and Co. vs. Jelakhaboi widow—Pest R. K. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Decree.

430-11—Tyabji D. and W. Balkisondas Fatch Lala vs. G. I. P. Railway W. Fiz Little and Co. Praw B. and W. and Malvi H. M. and R.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

189-11—Jeh. M. and S. The Advocate Genl. of B. Bay. vs. Fatmabai and others—M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Long Causes.

64-12—Mehta and D. Jafferbhai Allibhin vs. Kikabhai Mahomedalli Karimbhai—Unwalla and P.

932-11—Madh. K. and C. Bhawanji Bhinji vs. Rajaram Luxamon Khote—Vachha and Co.

328-09—Jam. R. and D.—Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakinabai and others—Jeh. G. and B.

883-05—Nanu H. and W. Nemtoola Ebrahim Noorudin—Pest R. K. and W. Payne and Co.

861-10—Daph. F. and D. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand—M. B. Chothia.

533-11—Manaklal and T. Hazrabai widow vs. Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomed—Chit. M. and K.

295-10[2]—Cap. and V.—Messrs. Dolstram Vithaldas vs. Ramlal Chotani—S. B. Mehta.

606-10—Wadia G. and W.—Messrs. Dwen. and D. Kell vs. Chunilal Damodar—S. B. Mehta.

149-11—Wadia G. and W.—C. F. Parelwala vs. Cooverbai—Mulji and K.

758-11—Wadia E. and W.—Madow Gopal Chandratan vs. Abdul Sakur A. Ismail—Jeh. M. and S.

798-11—K. A. Ghandi Damania Bros. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza M. and M.

671-11—Mirza M and M. Joshi Keshavram Pragji vs Halimabai widow, Payne and Co.

850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs. Jeewanchand Laloobhoy and Co. Tyabji D. and Co.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kessar widow vs Permanand Itchalal—Edg. G. W. and Co.

112-04—M. B. Chothia. F. J. Aga vs R. T. Mody, Khan L. and M.

69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Naval vs. T. H. Desai and others, T. A. Ghandi.

1072-11—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs Valubhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg G. W. and Co.

51-11—Motichand and D. Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji, Madh K and C. and Mirza L. and M.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
			h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
S	Mar. 2	m	10 37	27 2	Mar. 2	m 4 42	17 10
			11 16	a 29 9		a 5 13	15 3
S	3	m	11 25	a 28 3	3	m 5 21	16 6
			11 53	a 30 1		5 21	a 15 0
M	4	m	0 8	a 28 10	4	m 5 59	15 7
						6 1	a 15 3
TU	5	m	0 28	30 0	5	m 6 36	15 0
			0 50	a 29 0		6 39	a 15 10
W	6	m	1 2	29 6	6	m 7 12	14 11
			1 31	a 28 8		7 16	a 16 11
TH	7	m	1 34	28 8	7	m 7 47	15 4
			2 12	a 27 11		7 52	a 18 3
F	8	m	2 4	27 6	8	m 8 21	16 0
			2 54	a 26 10		8 28	a 19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 2	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 58m	Sunset	6h 45m
,, 3	(Sunday)	,,	6h 55m	,,	6h 45m
,, 4	(Monday)	,,	6h 56m	,,	6h 45m
,, 5	(Tuesday)	,,	6h 56m	,,	6h 46m
,, 6	(Wednesday)	,,	6h 55m	,,	6h 46m
,, 7	(Thursday)	,,	6h 54m	,,	6h 46m
,, 8	(Friday)	,,	6h 53m	,,	6h 47m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

JOY OF RETURNING HEALTH.

What Two Royal Physicians Say.

Of all the simple joys of life, few give a greater thrill than when, after a siege of illness, the patient is told that he has left suffering behind him; he is convalescent, and is to be allowed to resume his normal food instead of the light, sloppy diet on which he has been feeding.

Even under favourable circumstances, however, convalescence may be a protracted, tedious affair which the patient finds exceedingly irksome especially if he has important duties to perform or urgent matters awaiting his consideration. Even, however, if there is no such need for his immediate return to the work-a-day world, natural inclination makes him anxious to be up and out in the shortest possible time.

Under such circumstances, nothing will make him achieve his object so quickly as a course of Sanatogen. Every doctor knows that it is the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation in the world, "the tonic food with lasting effects," as it has been called by those who like to describe it in a phrase. Its use in convalescence is universal, and has been attested by thousands of doctors, including the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician at Marienbad, who writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of convalescents after severe illnesses, and also in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

With his name may be associated that of Dr. Quirico, physician to H. M. the King of Italy, who has made the following statement: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of weakly children, and in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic food."

The reason for Sanatogen's use at this time is simple. It supplies an easily digestible food of great strength, one which restores the nervous as well as the physical side of the body, and improves the condition of the blood.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars

THE GAZE THAT KILLS.

Mr. U.S. Surya Prakas Rao, writing the "Hindoo Spiritual Magazine," says that the impossible becomes possible to the man who has practised steady gaze! A French peasant, he asserts was able to kill small birds by steadily looking at them. But the most striking story is that of an opera singer named Massol, who under the Second Empire, was a great favourite with the public. Although he has a man of small intellect, he had a wonderful voice and an eye which slew. One of his greatest successes was his rendering of the "Curse" aria in an opera called "King Charles VI."

During the singing of this aria, if his eye fell accidentally upon any one in the audience or on the stage, that person died. After he had killed a scene shifter; the leader of the orchestra, and an unfortunate merchant from Marseilles, the opera was excluded from the repertoire. The writer of the article says the science and practice of "the gaze" is known among the Hindus as "Trataka Yoga." The practice of the gaze gives you whatever you can desire.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW STYLE IN COSTUMES.

It takes more than one daisy to make a Spring says, a home lady correspondent quoting, the old adage, and indeed it takes more than a trio of even the freshest and most truly elegant Spring costumes to constitute a fashion. Yet, I fancy the trio I have just seen point the direction from which changes may be expected. Minor changes, most of these, subtle alterations of line and gradual developments from the straight up and down to which our eyes are accustomed, to the verge of "ennui," towards more natural and graceful contours.

STILY & HIGH WAIST.

Certainly where the waist was indicated it was still high. In this model the coat was of swallow-tailed shape tapering to a point at the back and crossing right over to fasten below the left arm. It was fashioned of taffetas of the hue known as "tete negre" and the revers which were of plain emerald green, crossed over in the style of a Marie Antoinette fichu, though at the shoulders where they were widest they measured certainly not more than two inches and tapered off to the width of baby ribbon below the arms. As one would conclude, it was not an orthodox tailor-made, but was gathered slightly from the crossing of the revers to where the latter ended. The sleever, perfectly plain but for a straight cuff of the emerald green silk, ended midway between elbow and wrist. The skirt had an underpiece of green silk from knee to hem, fairly full, but restrained by two cross pieces of the taffetas caught together at the knee with braid, thus showing only a triangle of the silk. The silhouette, indeed, was practically the same, as the slight fullness attempted in the under-skirt was well restrained.

THE "SAILOR" COLLAR.

Another walking costume in Navy blue serge, was strictly tailor-made, cut away in similar manner to the taffetas suit, but fastening only an inch or so to the left. The collar was a deep pointed "sailor" with over-collar of guipure lace, which also decorated the turned back cuffs. On the skirt was a simulated flounce trimmed with buttons at either side of front seam—the whole looking delightfully fresh and springlike. The third was a house frock with steel buckle clasping a narrow strap of soft silk round a waist much lower than we have been accustomed to. This was of putty coloured taffetas trimmed with grass green velvet, of which there was a strap ornamented with velvet buttons of darker hue down the centre of the frock, little epaulettes escaping from underneath the severely cut corsage made in pinafore style, with sleeves to the elbows, and undersleeves of fine lace, ornamented with tiny buttons of the darker velvet.

TAFFETAS CHANGEANTE.

A fascinating reception frock of taffetas "changeante" seen at a quiet "At Home" was grey shot with pink with a pleated circular trimming all round below the knee, about five inches wide, a narrow row of ruching finishing it off above and two rows below. The edges of this ruching were frayed and gave a delightful old-world touch to the gown. The sleeves were elbow length with one row of ruching and round the neck was one of the pleated lace collars in vogue. Another near by was of dove grey hue, and was piped in quite a novel fashion. The over-skirt was gathered in very slightly at the waist and fell straight and slim to the hem, except in front, where it was cut back in a curve from hem to waist, and edged by a wide rucked trimming of the half-same silk. It was in this trimming that the piping was introduced, running not lengthwise, but across the width and also being introduced in the sleeves. These taffetas silks are certainly wonderfully pliable in spite of their rather stiff appearance and that they will eventually become extremely popular seems hardly to be doubted.

Look inside

the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE TWO SERVICES.

"WAIT AND SEE."

The report has obtained much currency that when the Portsmouth naval command becomes vacant in July, on Admiral Sir Arthur Moore reaching the age limit, Admiral Sir William May will go there from Devonport, and that Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton, who by the King's approval is to be given the first home command vacancy, will succeed to the Devonport appointment. Admiral Egerton's junior-ity for the Portsmouth command seems to be the basis upon which this rumour rests. As in all foreseeable circumstances Sir William May will become an Admiral of the Fleet in March, 1913, is it conceivable that the Admiralty would wish to subject him to the inconvenience of going to a new sphere of duty for seven months only? For this tangible reason the report is discredited, but this does not dispose of the new situation which would be established if Sir George Egerton's flag were hoisted at Portsmouth in July, of the "blue ribbon" of flag appointments being held by an officer on the vice-admiral's list, albeit with the acting rank of admiral. In the circumstances the announcement of Admiral Moore's successor will be awaited with far more than ordinary interest.

MIDSHIPMEN AND INSTRUCTORS.

A naval officer affirms that the Admiralty are not carrying out the regulations for the training of executive officers under the new system, owing apparently, to the insufficiency of naval instructors to meet the requirements. At the end of their second year of training afloat, which period is spent in "B" ships, that is ship swhich do not carry a naval instructor, the young officers are supposed to be sent to "A" ship for their last year of training, in order to have the assistance of a naval instructor in preparing for the examination for sub-lieutenant. This, it is asserted, is not being done a case in point being the cruiser "Warrior" (a "B" ship), some of whose midshipmen should have been sent to an "A" ship a month ago, but have not been transferred, and consequently are being deprived of the service of a naval instructor. The dissatisfaction which this delay has caused is intensified by the fact that some of the term on the "Warrior" were sent at the proper time to ship carrying a naval instructor, so that all are not being treated alike. In the circumstances, the injustice may result of midshipmen failing to pass their examination for sub-lieutenant through no fault of their own.

A COSTLY INNOVATION.

Experience is being bought very dearly with the adoption of the centre-line disposition of the 13.5-inch guns in the battleships and battle cruisers of the "Orion" and "Lion" classes respectively. The excessive rolling of the Orion has to be counteracted, probably by the fitting of larger bilge keels, and remedial measures are also being applied to the Lion and her two sister ships, at an estimated cost of £15,000, to overcome the unendurable heat on the navigating bridge caused by its contiguity to the foremost funnel, and the difficulty experienced in the fire-control platform owing to smoke obscuring the discs, &c. The centre-line arrangement of the guns, necessarily hampered space, with result that the foremost funnel, tripod mast (which carries the fire-control platform), and the navigating bridge were placed so close to each other as to interfere seriously with their respective functions. The echelon arrangement offers advantages over the centre-line disposition in giving increased ahead and astern fire with an equal broadside, plus facilities for the distribution of weights, which are lacking in the latest idea of mounting heavy guns. On the other hand, it considered doubtful if guns of the 13·5 inch type, which discharge shells heavier by one-half than the 12-inch, could be fired on the wings without straining the structure. The fact however, remains that the mounting of eight 13·5-inch guns in the "Lion," lengthy as she is, has resulted in an impracticable arrangement of the positions of the bridge, foremost funnel, and tripod mast; and presumably, therefore, from the same cause, it will be necessary to modify these superstructures in the Orions which with ten 13·5-inch guns on the centre line, suffer from the same defective arrangement as the Lion class.

ENGINEER OFFICER'S RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

Changes in the upper ranks of the naval engineering branch have been prolific already this year, and the run of promotion has resulted in two 'dips' being made in the selections for advancement. Engineer-Captain W. Williams has been promoted to that rank over the heads of twenty-four of his seniors on the list of engineer commanders, a step which he probably owes to having had the honour or superintending the training of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in engineering at Osborne College. A more notable case of rapid advancement is that of Engineer Capatain C. G. Taylor, who has been promoted to his present rank from seventy-third place on the seniority list of engineer commanders. This officer's remarkable rise in rank—he will not complete his forty-ninth year till May—is probably due in the first instance to his having been recommended by Sir John Fisher when Commander-in-Chief of the North America Station for charge of the engineering department at Halifax Dockyard, which appointment he held for five years. In 1903 he commenced what proved to be a long period of service at Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges, which placed him in charge of the engineering training of the new scheme officers. It is too early yet to speak of the fruits of Engineer Captain Taylor's labours, but irrespective of the success or failure of the new system, he is to be complemented upon having attained his present rank on merit, with less than twenty-six years' service.

UPPER BURMA AND THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

For many years past, says a writer at Home, Burma has been regarded by the white man as a place to be avoided, chiefly on account of the somewhat fallacious idea that it is more than ordinarily unhealthy. As a matter of fact, when Rangoon and its precincts have been left behind, Burma is a pretty, interesting, and fairly healthy part of the globe. The increasing importance of the north-east frontier of our Indian Empire brings Burma into prominence once again as a possession with great possibilities for the enterprising British settler and the soldier. With the tide of Chinese immigration ever rolling towards this portion of our Eastern possessions, England will have to provide for the protection of her frontiers, etc., and realising this, Great Britain has had for some time past a fairly large party of military officers and men engaged on exploration duties in that region. Recently there has been some talk of establishing the headquarters of the military command—which will eventually have to deal with frontier questions in Upper Burma—at Calcutta. This seems to be a half-hearted way of dealing with what is the vital question of this moment in this the farthest corner of our Eastern Empire. Why not give to Burma and the North East Frontier the protection that a self-contained command would bring? The Lucknow command is too important to remove from the borders of Nepal, and even if it were given an auxiliary at Calcutta with Burma thrown in as an extra, it would be an unwieldly arrangement which in the course of a few years would become 'unworkable. China's awakening will keep us busily engaged in maintaining our prestige in Tibet and Nepal, so that to weaken Lucknow for the purpose of halving the honours with Calcutta, would not meet the situation. What Burma needs is separate and special treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	14	13
Same date last year	18	18
Total mortality from all causes		131
Same date last year		125

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
961	579	61

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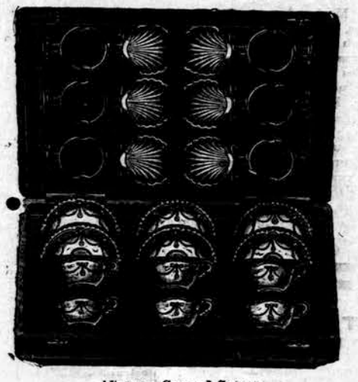
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Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.



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Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 3 ·8.



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

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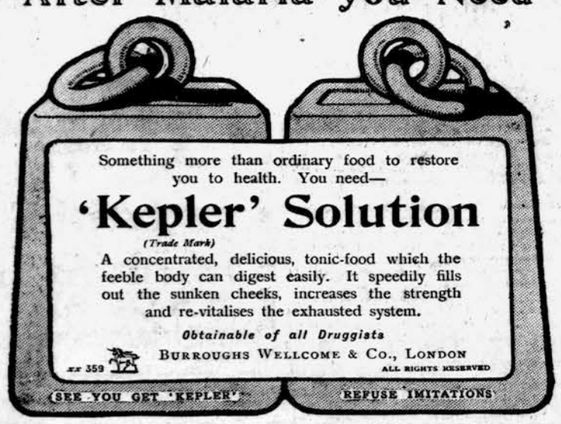
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